

THE TIME HILL WILL CALL IT TO PART SQUARE FOR \$100,000

Canadian Liberal Organ
Favors Secession.

INDEPENDENT NATION

HALIFAX CHRONICLE DECLAR-
ES THAT EXISTING RELATIONS TO
EMPIRE CANNOT BE CONTIN-
UED MUCH LONGER.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 28.—The declaration that present relations between Canada and Great Britain cannot exist much longer was made today by the Halifax Chronicle, the leading newspaper supporter in the maritime provinces of the Liberal party.

In an unusually outspoken editorial on the recent Alaskan boundary award, the Chronicle expresses what it claims to be unanimous dissatisfaction of Canadians at the action of the British government in the matter. The paper says:

"This Alaska episode has made it clear that our existing relations to the empire cannot be continued much longer. We are even now at the parting of the ways. Our subordinate position has been so clearly and so humiliatingly revealed that it must speedily become unbearable."

The Chronicle adds that there are now only two courses open for Canada, complete legislative independence within the empire, acknowledging the sovereignty of the king of England alone, or the status of an independent nation.

The paper says there is much to command the latter step in particular because it would free Canada from the danger of being ever embroiled with the United States on account of its European connection and at the same time would secure for the Dominion the benefit of the protection of the Monroe doctrine.

GOLD BRICKS FROM THE MILLS

SPECIAL EXHIBIT OF SMELTING
INDUSTRY WILL BE MADE BY
EL PASO COUNTY AT WORLD'S
FAIR.

C. A. Hart, special World's fair commissioner for El Paso county, has made arrangements with the smelters at Colorado City for the exhibit of several bricks of gold, and he has been at work for several days gathering minerals, stones and clay of all sorts to add to the general exhibit of the county.

The commissioner will confer with the county board frequently and receive instructions from time to time and make reports on the work already accomplished.

Every effort is being made to get a creditable showing for the county, and the county commissioners are anxious for the active co-operation of every one interested in the pushing of the work.

KEMPNER'S DENIAL

Former Superintendent of Registry
System Says That Charges Are
Wholly Unfounded.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The president has ordered a reconsideration of the case of Lewis Kempner, the former superintendent of the registry system of the post office department, recently removed by Postmaster General Payne, and Mr. Kempner will be given a hearing on the charges against him.

In his petition to the president, Mr. Kempner says that the alleged charges are inconsistent and unjust and that he had never been furnished with a copy of them nor informed of the charges as required by the civil service rules and that he has performed his full duty in the 19 years he has served in the postal service. He says that no facts are stated in support of the charge of incompetent and negligent administration and as to the charge of wasteful and reckless extravagance in sending expensive manifold registration books to the postmaster general, he says many fourth class postmasters, he says, do that he had nothing whatever to do with their purchase or the sending of them.

As to the other charge of petty smuggling, Mr. Kempner says in his petition, "I never received cigars in the mail that he received in his office from Cuba in strict violation of existing orders of the postmaster general, and his receiving them neither violated the revenue nor postal laws."

LEFT HER CLOTHES AND FRIENDS BEHIND

Has Margaret Kelso Taken Up the "Mysterious Disappearance" Fad, or Is She Only Doing a Newspaper Stunt? Somebody Answer, Please.

General Manager of the Golden Cycle Wants Big Damages From Campbell, Who Is Charged With Instigating the Theresa Suit.

Following close upon the dismissal of the suit brought by minority stockholders in the Theresa Gold Mining company against E. H. Hill and John T. Miller, was the filing of a damage suit for \$100,000 in the district court yesterday by M. Hill.

The general manager of the Golden Cycle Mining company directs his complaint against E. H. Campbell, J. W. Graham, Thomas Johnson and William Maher. According to the allegation, the last three named defendants, minority stockholders of the Theresa company, brought suit against him at the instigation of Campbell, seeking to cancel the lease held by him on the Theresa's sum of \$45,000.

Malice Is Charged.

It is also charged that the Theresa suit has been dismissed without a trial and that the action was commenced originally and prosecuted by the defendants intent, unjustly to vex and damage the plaintiff.

These accusations Hill says have caused him injury to his health and peace of mind to the extent of \$100,000.

The filing of this suit offers an explanation for the dismissal of the Theresa suit Tuesday. According to the al-

legations in the Hill suit, the plaintiffs in the Theresa suit, Johnson, Maher and Graham, did not bring the action until they were induced to do so by E. H. Campbell, the principal defendant, and so far as the effect of the suit is concerned, he is the real defendant, the other names being placed there apparently because the pleadings would not be perfect without them.

Golden Cycle Suit.

Campbell is the chief plaintiff in the Golden Cycle suit, now before the court of appeals, in which is sought to have an injunction granted preventing the working of the Theresa lease through the Golden Cycle workings, and other action taken derogatory to Hill and Miller, who are president of the Golden Cycle company and the chief stockholders of the Theresa company.

Veiled behind the allegations in the complaint filed yesterday is a charge that after Campbell had brought the Golden Cycle suit he induced Graham and the other plaintiffs in the Theresa suit to file the complaint which was dismissed Tuesday.

Nothing is said in the Hill complaint however, regarding the truth or falsity of the charges in the Theresa complaint, the only allegation being that Campbell instigated and aided and abetted the bringing of the suit.

PARENTS WILL SUE RAILROAD

Coroner's Inquest Shows That Train Which Struck and Killed Steele Child Was Running at Terrific Speed.

According to the coroner's jury, the Denver & Rio Grande train which struck and killed 3-year-old Clark Steele was running at dangerous and excessive speed.

Beyond this the verdict attaches no blame to anyone.

It is admitted by the child's parents that the child's death could not be filed against the railroad company.

All the testimony of the coroner's inquest showed that the train was running 25 miles an hour, to within 200 feet of where the child was killed and that it was running 12 miles an hour after that time when the air was applied to the brakes and the train brought to a stand after it had struck the child and run nearly across the track.

The funeral arrangements have been completed. Rev. L. E. Brown of the First Christian church will conduct the services at the church, 920 South Washington street, at 10 o'clock this morning. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

HER FINGERS CRUSHED BY MANGLE

Mrs. Pearson Is Released From Painful Grip of Laundry Machine by Wedding Ring.

Her wedding ring is the one that saved Mrs. Robert W. Pearson from losing her hand and possibly her forearm, as the result of an accident at the Colorado Springs laundry yesterday.

Mrs. Pearson is engaged as the operator of a banding machine at the laundry. She was adjusting the slot on the lower roll of the machine about one-half hour ago, when her hand was drawn between the rolls, and the machine stopped, and the ring directly between the rollers, and the tips of her hand were drawn between the rolls, and which caused her to let go of the third finger of her left hand, and which caused the throwing of her hand into the mangle machine with the shirt.

When the fingers had been drawn in as far as the ring on the third finger, the steam was too great for the mangle and the belt was thrown between the rollers, the belt was thrown from the pulley, and the mangle suddenly stopped, and the ring directly between the rollers, and the tips of her hand were drawn between the rollers, and which caused the throwing of her hand into the mangle machine with the shirt.

In order to release the suffering woman, the pulley belt had to be readjusted, and the operation severes. While her crushed fingers were passing through the machine again, Mrs. Pearson grit her teeth and was shocked. Her hand was deathly pale, and she had to be supported in order to keep her from falling, while her fingers were being ground off the mangle.

The mangle was disengaged and as soon as restoration had been ministered Mrs. Pearson was taken to a jeweler, where her ring was filed off. It had been mashed and her finger under it was crushed to the bone, but it had been the means of saving her hand and possibly her lower arm. It is the opinion of Dr. Estill that with care her wounds will heal. If the belt had not been thrown by the ring, Dr. Estill says, her hand would have been crushed out of all semblance and amputation would have been necessary.

Mrs. Pearson is now confined to her home in Colorado City. She was only recently married and her husband is a barber employed at the Barber shop on Huerta street.

**TRANSPORT WILL CARRY
TREASURE FOR PHILIPPINES.**

San Francisco, Oct. 28.—The transport ship which will sail from this port Saturday for Manila via Honolulu and Guam will carry a large passenger list and 650 enlisted men of the Twenty-second Infantry. She will also carry 1,455,000 silver pesos for the Philippine treasury. This money will be under guard of 30 soldiers.

HELD UNDER BAIL.

New York, Oct. 28.—John D. Stenson and Hugh G. Gilroy, who were arrested last Monday, accused of attempting to extort \$5,000 from the International Mercantile agency, by whom Stenson was formerly employed, were held in \$1,500 bail today for trial.

TWO MORE WORLD'S RECORDS

Lou Dillon Trots Mile to Wagon in 2:00--Mile to Pole in 2:08 by The Monk and Equity.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 28.—The eighth from behind the fastest sulky and the finish was made in a drive with the two runners closing in under the wire all three horses finishing under the wire. The start was made on a three-quarter mile trial and the quarter was reached first, in 200 seconds, the half in 394, the three-quarters to 1,200, and at the mile in three-quarters to 1,600. The spectators gave the speedy trotters a great demonstration.

The Monk and Equity, driven by Mr. Billings, went a mile in a very fast fashion to 2,008, with a single runner, driven by Joe Tanner, coming in second. The two some team was in front around the track at a slow gait, the runner trailing behind and just before the wire reached the wire the three horses and under the wire the three horses forward sulky carried a wire just forward the half in 1,04, three-quarters in 1:56 last eighth, the speed of the little mare was terrific that Mr. Billings drew

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DOWIE REVEALS THE SECRET OF HIS LIFE

He Declares He Is the Real Son of a British Army Officer---Wonderfully Dramatic Story Which Thrills His Audience.

New York, Oct. 26.—In a broken voice, thin frame, upon him and at my own and his body shaking with emotion, John Alexander Dowie stood on the platform in Madison Square Garden tonight, before an audience of 10,000 persons, and announced that in truth he was not the son of John Murray Dowie of Essex, Iowa, from whom he takes his name, but that his father was a British army officer of high family of a "Scotch marriage."

He heaped vilification and denunciation upon John Murray Dowie, who declared he had made his mother believe her marriage to Dowie's father was shameful, and the army officer having been taken away by his relatives, his mother in the first flush of her shame, had sought to give her son a name by marrying John Murray Dowie.

The revelation was made at the end of an hour's tirade against the press of this city, its treatment of his work and his being styled a "conspiracy of falsehood," the reporters denounced as "yellow dogs," scoundrels, reptiles who have wrecked thousands of homes and broken thousands of hearts.

Reasons for Examination.

He led up the publication, then tearing extracts from letters passing between himself and John Murray Dowie, indicating Dowie's denunciation of the latter as a parent, and which were responsible for the general overseer's partial exposition of the great secret of his life.

Shouting at one moment in a fit of狂怒 at the newspapers, Mr. Dowie would the next moment speak in the most gentle voice of his mother and his wife, the great audience was moved by his evident emotion. Women wept and times bursts of applause greeted his declarations.

"The best proof that John Murray Dowie was not my father," he shouted, "is that he has given up my letters to him, rebuking him for the most terrible sin a man could ever commit, in my judgment. Were it all against myself, I would not care, but there is one, the dearest, sweetest, purest woman that ever was, who is now 10 years, than God, in heaven, my mother."

The denunciation of the letters because they are being in many parts large extracts are being omitted, thereby distorting the meaning of the rest."

Dowie's Dramatic Story.

"Now that this has come before the world," he said, "I had better tell the story. I had determined long ago that if ever it must come on, wherever I was, no matter what the assemblage, I should tell my story.

"My mother was a noble woman. She was greatly beloved by the privates and officers of one of the foremost regiments of the British army. Our home was near the post of the regiment. My people had been connected with the same for centuries."

"I supposed I was the son of John Murray Dowie, who now lives in Essex, England, and I never ceased to wonder how he could have been my father. He was mean and hypocritical and as the years rolled on he grew worse. I had no sympathy for him. For many years I did not see John Murray Dowie. The only

FIVE PRISONERS IN THE GUARD HOUSE

ASSAULTED A MAN NEAR THE INDEPENDENCE AND WERE CAPTURED BY A SQUAD OF CAVALRY AN HOUR LATER.

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The trouble started last Saturday in a fight which was brought about by discussion about in Mason at that time got better of one of the James brothers, and took the three of them with their two friends to the police station. After the assault the men were taken to a hospital, and were released a few minutes later. Several rounds of cavalry had been ordered out by the police to follow and capture the guilty. After nearly an hour the police had captured the fugitives and they were escorted back to Camp Goldfield and locked up in the guard house.

"He said in full, 'I am so sick I cannot tell you now, but I am so sick I want until I am better.' At least ten men were saved.

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Robbed of His Birthright.

This day over in Georgia some papers which I read said, "I know I had robbed of my birthright by my father, which is the root of all my trouble." I know it is not so, I know that he had married me to his son. I know that I had married him to his son. I know that with the knowledge that I had done it I say to myself, "I have done the same to my son."

"I say also that my son, who is the son of the man who had been tricked into a Scotch marriage with a British army officer of high standing, whose relatives had him married him to his son. I know that I had married him to his son. I know that with the knowledge that I had done it I say to myself, "I have done the same to my son."

The ceremony was performed by the amanuensis being Thomas M. Stewart of Savannah, who served in the senate 30 years ago with Senator Stewart Clark Howell and Senator Eugene B. Park.

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James J. Hill.

St. Paul, Oct. 25.

U. S. Senator Paris Gibson, Great Falls:

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Robbed of His Birthright.

This day over in Georgia some papers which I read said, "I know I had robbed of my birthright by my father, which is the root of all my trouble." I know it is not so, I know that he had married me to his son. I know that I had married him to his son. I know that with the knowledge that I had done it I say to myself, "I have done the same to my son."

The ceremony was performed by the amanuensis being Thomas M. Stewart of Savannah, who served in the senate 30 years ago with Senator Stewart Clark Howell and Senator Eugene B. Park.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. S. Brinkley, ex-senator from New York, indicating Dowie's denunciation of the letters because they are being in many parts large extracts are being omitted, thereby distorting the meaning of the rest."

The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29.

Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PIERPONT MORGAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

THE Democracy and its allies have already commenced their work of discrediting the Republican national campaign of next year. In this labor of love and political necessity the leaders of the unwashed and undiscussed have had the assistance of a certain, and potential, influence in Wall street.

The Wall Street Journal of recent date contains an illuminating disclosure regarding that "Journal of Civilization" Harper's Weekly, which is at once interesting and instructive.

The Journal points out that the reorganized concern of Harper & Brothers is controlled by a voting trust consisting of J. Pierpont Morgan, Alexander E. Orr and G. B. M. Harvey. It also directs attention to the fact that Harper's Weekly has persistently, but covertly and skillfully assailed President Roosevelt and the policy which he has consistently pursued during the past two years in protecting the interests of the people as against certain dangerous and powerful combinations of capital.

It requires but limited perception to discern the connecting link between J. Pierpont Morgan, trustee, and the inspired tone of Harper's Weekly. In an editorial appearing in Harper's recently President Roosevelt is requested by its sapient editor to consider three salient points upon a right disposition of which as is pointed out, his political and official future may depend. It is needless to say that these points concern financial interests in which Mr. Morgan and his associates are financially interested. The Wall Street Journal in commenting upon this remarkable editorial says:

"Thus Harper's Weekly, voicing the opinion of certain powerful financial interests, tells President Roosevelt what he must do and then follows it up with a very well defined threat of what will happen if he refuses to walk in the path marked out for him.

Since Harper's published this hint and threat, the revelations concerning the Shipbuilding Trust promoted by J. Pierpont Morgan and Charles M. Schwab have become a national scandal. The duplicity and chicanery of the pair, Morgan and Schwab, and their grasping selfishness have been thoroughly exposed by their dupes and co-workers in the field of promotion.

The result has been a dissemination of doubt in every financial circle of the country. The public has been dazed and confused by the revelations of financial double-dealing involving Messrs. Morgan and Schwab and the indubitable fact remains that the exposure has done more to weaken public confidence and discourage investors than anything President Roosevelt or his distinguished attorney-general have done in the past two years, in demanding legitimate publicity concerning the workings of combinations of capital.

The Wall Street clique, which has touched elbows with Democracy in its attempt to discredit the president in advance of his campaign of next year, has been completely disarmed by the revelations of the Shipbuilding Trust. Mr. Morgan and his co-workers have failed utterly. In his campaign of 1904, President Roosevelt has nothing to dread from their assaults. Delivered from ambush their origin has already been disclosed.

And that is the only way in which Mr. Morgan fights.

AN IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION.

FANK P. SARGENT, commissioner general of the Bureau of immigration, in his annual report, presents figures which show that the problem of foreign immigration has lost none of its importance to the welfare of the nation. Immigration figures usually are startling to those who do not keep continually posted on government statistics. Those contained in the present report must be exceptionally so, for there are very few people in the United States who have had any conception of the rate of the alien inflow during the past year. Reports that were contained in press dispatches of the extraordinary number of arrivals were taken to indicate that a previous low average was being made up. Commissioner Sargent states that the aggregate for the fiscal year of 1903 was nearly one-third larger than for the preceding year.

Mr. Sargent's exact figures for 1903 are 857,046, an excess over those of last year of 208,303, or 32 per cent. Alien cabin passengers add about 64,000 to these figures, or 105,000 more than the greatest number heretofore reported in any one year. More than 85,000 of the immigrants who have come in during the past year could neither read nor write.

The dangers of this influx have been pointed out with sufficient frequency and emphasis not to require extended comment. Commissioner Sargent, however, lays strong emphasis on the grave danger to the country found in the colonization of alien communities in our great cities. "Such colonies," he says, "are a menace to the physical, social, moral and political security of the country."

Removed from the sweat shops and slums of the great cities, says the commissioner, given the opportunity to acquire a home, every alien, however radical his theories of government and individual rights may have been, will become a conservative, a supporter in theory and practice of those institutions under whose benign protection he has acquired and can defend his household goods. Suitable legislation is therefore strongly urged to establish agencies by means of which, either with or without the co-operation of the states, aliens shall be made acquainted with the resources of the country at large, the industrial needs of the various sections, in both skilled and unskilled labor, the cost of living, the wages, the price and capabilities of the lands, the character of the climate, the duration of the seasons—in short, all of that information furnished by some of the great railways.

In other words, it is possible for the immigration bureaus of the railways to overcome or counteract some of the evils brought about by the immigration bureaus of the steamship companies. If the government can aid in the distribution of these would-be citizens along the lines recommended by Mr. Sargent, it may go a long way toward the solution of some of the most vexed problems to national development.

RAILWAY PROSPERITY.

TWO significant news items affecting railway interests have just been printed. One states that the Baltimore & Ohio railway has done an immense business during the past year and that its earnings increased 10 per cent over last year, which in itself was a record-breaking year. The other is the concomitant of this and is to the effect that the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia have had the largest business in the history of the concern. No less than six finished engines have been turned out every day or about 2,000 for the year. It is

evident, therefore, that the prosperity of the railway and of other roads has made business good for the locomotive works and that increased business has demanded better motive power.

The outlook for business for next year is very satisfactory. Though not quite as many orders are on the books as were in hand 12 months ago, it must be remembered that during the past 12 months every manufacturing establishment has been running overtime in order to meet the demands upon it and to supply rush orders. A sufficient number of orders are now booked to keep nearly every manufacturing concern in the country at work for six months and even longer. Therefore, with those that are sent in from time to time, there is no danger of stagnation in any branch of industry.

COLORADO'S INTEREST IN FORESTRY.

THERE is no apparent reason why the bureau of forestry should not be transferred to the department of agriculture. This department is at present in charge of four different officers and the confusion which results here precludes the adoption of a uniform policy and is detrimental to the best interests of the forestry bureau.

The west is especially interested in the work of preserving the forests and of replanting those areas which are now denuded. Anything therefore which will tend to simplify this work and to place it upon a better basis will meet with the approval of the people of this region.

It will be generally admitted that the agents of the forestry bureau have done careful and intelligent work. They have, however, been badly hampered by the causes above set forth, sometimes by opposition of narrow-minded congressmen and often for lack of funds. The campaign of education which is progressing, however, under the leadership of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the able head of the forestry bureau, is having larger and more important results with every passing year.

AN ESSENTIAL DUTY OF CONGRESS.

MONG the important matters which will come before the coming congress at its regular session, bills for the protection of the president should receive prompt and careful attention, so that it may result in the passage of some practical, effective measure.

There have been altogether too many so-called "cranks" on the trail of President Roosevelt during the past few months. No less than six have been arrested at the White house since the president's return from Oyster Bay. It is more than likely that other arrests may have occurred and not been reported, for the secret service officials have concluded from experience that the publications of reports of these attempts instigate others, and they therefore have decided on the policy of suppressing the details as far as possible.

The matter was so fully discussed and public sentiment was so thoroughly aroused, in the months succeeding the assassination of the late President McKinley that it seems extraordinary that so long a time should elapse without some effective action.

The democratic spirit which dislikes everything savoring of monarchical institutions is prejudiced against anything in the nature of a body-guard or any provision which tends to make the president inaccessible. But it should be remembered that actual conditions now are very different from those which prevailed in the early days. Anarchistic publications then had no circulation. "Yellow" journals with vile and slanderous cartoons perverting weak minds to viciousness had not yet appeared as evidence of the existence of a personal devil. Europe had not yet discovered America as a convenient dumping ground for the scum of her population.

Under present conditions, promotion to the presidency brings with it a personal danger greater than that of war. The chief executive immediately becomes a shining mark for "cranks," anarchists and maniacs. Without undue restriction of his personal liberty, he is entitled to all the protection which the most stringent laws can give. No sentimental foolishness as to "democratic simplicity" should be allowed to prevent the early passage and strict enforcement of such measures.

ENCOURAGE COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

THE citizens of Colorado Springs who failed to attend the football game at Washburn field on Saturday afternoon lost the opportunity of seeing one of the most interesting games of recent years.

As it was, the crowd present was large, intensely interested and enthusiastic. But it was not as large as it should have been. Athletics have come to be recognized as a distinctive and growing element in college life, and as such are worthy of most liberal patronage and support.

The day is past in our American life when these institutions graduate from their portals men of large brain and weak body: of highly developed mentality and poorly nourished physique. The athletic side of college education is quite as important as the mental training, and a football match should attract as large an audience as a Greek play or a prize declamation contest.

Encouragement stimulates ambition, and with proper encouragement Colorado college athletes may ultimately win a high place in the next few years among western colleges and universities.

Besides, it advertises the college.

The president is practical, even when facing a religious gathering. He asked those assembled at the Missionary meeting in Washington yesterday whether they were merely going to sing "God Save the State," or help do their part for civic righteousness. It is evident that the president is well aware that there is a great deal of fervor in song which is never crystallized into action.

The latest Denver murder of the series which has been running now on an average of three a week for some months seems to have had a very proper ending. The woman in the case still survives and the masculine person is very much deceased.

Russia is said to be resentful toward the United States on account of the attitude of Americans toward the czar in the Japanese affair. Russia has very few friends among the nations and she had better keep them.

Uncle Sam has a pretty good navy after all. Admiral Bowles reports 252 vessels in the navy fit for service and 45 building. Will some one please send a marked copy to Emperor William.

THE MERCHANT AND THE NEWSPAPER.

The merchant who thinks he can "get along" without the local newspaper, is right. He can not get along without sugar in his coffee, paint on his house, or clothes on his back. That is all that can exist. But if he will devote a little careful study to the subject of "getting along" with the local newspaper, he will find it the greatest assistance ever employed at any price. The subject, however, like any other, should be studied. Don't imagine that any kind of rubbish about your business, that you choose to put in your paper, will necessarily reflect the cost. The advice to the beginner at chess—"Never make a move without a definite object in view"—applies to putting more completely than to advertising. Your statements, you make through the paper, are only half of the proposition. Before making them be sure you are ready to execute what you promise, and if it is at all reasonable, you'll find that the newspaper does its part all right.—(The Ad. Writer, St. Louis)

CHARITY IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

THE day has passed when the usefulness of organized charity as compared with the givings of a spasmodic sort is not fully recognized.

In Colorado Springs, quite as much as in any city of its size in the country, there is need for sincere earnest, consecrated charitable work. There are so many persons here who need not only physical help but a kind word. Many of them flock here who have little or no means; they have their railway fare and but little else and very soon after they arrive they become practically objects of charity.

One cannot blame them—they are seeking that for which man will give all else—his life, and though they may only be able to reach this haven of restoration they must be taken care of after they get here and there is no organization so prepared to attend to this duty as the Associated Charities. But to do this work, this work which is not the burden of a few persons but is a part of the duty and the responsibility of every man and woman of the city, requires money. The more money that is given the better the duty can be performed, the more suffering can be alleviated and the more comfort can be given to those who are in distress.

Again, one of the principal duties of organized charity is to single out, to sift the needy and deserving cases from the impostors and from those who have a claim upon others and who should be aided by others. It is not a pleasant task to do this sort of work, but in justice to the deserving and in justice to those persons who open their pocketbooks to work of the society it is necessary that those who are in distress.

Colorado Springs is therefore, called upon to care not only for those of its own citizens who are in distress through old age, illness and decrepitude, but it is likewise asked to lend a hand to the invalid who comes in search of health. To do this requires that high type of benevolence which gives not only to one's own but to a stranger.

It is, therefore, desirable and necessary that the Associated Charities organization receive the cordial and hearty support of the people. It is a valued and important institution and one whose works commend itself to every kindly and charitably disposed person in the community.

CRIPPLE CREEK RAILWAY SITUATION.

THE Denver & Southwestern Railway company finds itself in a condition of financial embarrassment and is unable to meet the payments of interest on its bonded indebtedness.

Two interest payments are overdue and unpaid besides other pressing liabilities. It is therefore proposed to re-issue the bonds, scaling down the interest, and thus reduce the fixed charges of the concern.

The fact of the case clearly seems to be that the company is overburdened with debt, that it was either floated at too great a cost or that its earnings were entirely insufficient to pay its heavy charges, or possibly both of these conditions have prevailed.

As is very well known, the company, when it had a monopoly of the business in and out of the Cripple Creek district, was a good money maker. In fact, it was too great a money maker for those who contributed to its earnings. The result was the building of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railway, known as "The Short Line."

It is evident from the report of financial difficulty made by the Denver & Southwestern and the recent report of prosperity made by the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railway that the business has been largely transferred to the Short Line.

While it is regrettable to observe embarrassment in a railway or any other business concern, it is tolerably clear that if one or the other of the railways must survive, the sympathies of the people of this section will be with the local concern, inaugurated, fostered and built by Colorado Springs men.

A DECISION AGAINST DOWIE.

AN ATTACHMENT against Dowie's carriage in New York to cover judgment secured by a lawyer for professional services has brought the "prophet" into direct association with a case decided in New York which is of national interest.

Dowie in that state was charged with letting his child die from pneumonia without medical treatment. The father was convicted in 1901 in a local court and the appellate division of the state supreme court reversed this decision. The case was carried to the court of appeals which sustained the trial court. John Alexander Dowie engaged a lawyer to assist in the defense and subsequently declined to pay him, a procedure which ultimately resulted in the confiscation of the "prophet's" carriage.

It is the first time that there has been a ruling by a court of last resort on a case of this kind in this country. In general the decision follows the line that "religious liberty" can not be made an excuse for crime or even misdemeanor.

In other words, under the decision of the New York court of appeals, the welfare of the community cannot be sacrificed to idiosyncrasies of individuals. Bigamy can be punished under the law even if polygamy is a matter of religious principle. In the same way human sacrifice might be claimed to be a part of a religious rite but any fanatic who pleaded "religious liberty" as a defense to a charge of murder would stand little chance with a jury composed even of Dowieites.

ROBERT H. THURSTON.

THE sudden death of Robert H. Thurston of Cornell, removes one of the most widely-known and best-loved professors in the technical schools of the United States. In addition to his proficiency in his chosen line of work, which brought him an international reputation, "Bobby" Thurston, as he was affectionately known to all of his students, had that rare personality which made him a friend to all who entered his classrooms.

His father was Robert Lawson Thurston, a distinguished mechanical engineer, born in the year 1800, who assisted in founding the first steam engine building establishment in New England. But the genius which he inherited Robert H. Thurston crowned with the success which comes from indefatigable energy and persistence. No man in his profession was more thoroughly familiar with the abstruse theories of mechanics and engineering and yet none was more thoroughly practical. These facts are attested by his books and his inventions.

Moreover, Professor Thurston had the ability, by no means universal among instructors who are themselves eminent, of imparting his knowledge to others and in such a way as to stimulate as well as to assist. Graduates under Thurston have originality, as well as knowledge.

Profound sorrow over the death of Professor Thurston will not be confined to Ithaca and the present members of the university. Wherever there is a Cornell man throughout the wide world there will be a sincere mourner.

Mr. Bryan is clipping to that \$50,000 legacy with all the ardor with which he hangs on to 16, to 1.

STABILITY OF AMERICAN BANKS.

TWO FAILURES in Baltimore and two in Pittsburgh, involving all told many millions of dollars, have occurred in the last few days.

These financial difficulties while creating some concern have caused nothing resembling a panic in either of the cities directly concerned or elsewhere. That they have not done so is due wholly to the confidence which has been built up in the two cities in the past by sober and conservative financing.

This episode illustrates, also, how far advanced banking methods have become since the panic of the Cleveland administration. At that time less important failures started a panic that wrought havoc to industries all over the land.

Now, the solidarity of financial institutions is such that undue tension at any local point is quickly relieved. Business enterprises in a growing country like ours depend largely on public confidence, and our financiers, carrying out the Republican fiscal policy, stand as a unit in upholding confidence. Their patriotic action is in marked contrast with those political hucksters who hope to thrice by crying out woe and predicting calamity.

One lesson that these failures should teach is that speculative industries, depending upon the distant future for returns, should be financed only with cash in hand.

If this important fact is brought home to the mind of every banker and financier, thus securing a more critical examination of investments, the failures will not have been without usefulness and value.

A Trinidad man thinks that he has discovered a deposit of radium which at current prices ought to be worth a few billions of dollars. No doubt, however, he would be willing to take \$10,000 for an undivided half interest.

Good Short Stories

SENATOR VERSUS ROUGH RIDER.

Senator Shelby Cullom of Illinois went to the white house yesterday to see the president. "Who's in there?" he asked of Captain Loeffler, the doorman. "Somebody who was in the rough riders," Loeffler replied. "Oh, well," said Cullom, as he turned away, "what chance has a mere senator?"—(New York World).

* * *

FIRST AMERICAN.

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IDENTIFIED.

A story illustrating the readiness of speech is told of Curran, the Irish wit. When Curran, who was a man of not very prepossessing appearance, presented himself one day at the house of a noble lord, who had not had the honor of his personal acquaintance, his lordship exclaimed:

"What! You're not Curran? You could not say 'boo' to a goose!"

"Boo, my lord!" replied the wit, coolly.

"Yes, yes; you're the man

Early Days in Colorado Springs

Some Reminiscences of MRS. G. S. BARNES

BY ELLA CELESTE ADAMS.

WITH so many of the former landmarks demolished, those who came to Colorado Springs in early days—the pioneers who are still this side of the "range"—may well feel like the old negro, who thus expressed himself: "I done whar I is, I done whar I come from and I done whar I's goin' to."

Yet, with so public-spirited a class of people as the early settlers, unhappiness would be impossible, for their sympathies are ever strongly enlisted in the vital interests of today and their hearts beat warmly in response to the impulses that tend toward progress.

It is a far stretch of the imagination since the "Pioneer Colony" was organized in May, 1871, and the first town stake driven on July 31, of that year, where the chamber of commerce is now located, corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak avenues. There the Zebulon Pike chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has placed a stone tablet in commemoration of the event.

Three months afterwards the first train of the Denver & Rio Grande, a narrow gauge railroad, came from Denver to this, the terminus.

A prospectus was published by the colony company setting forth the advantages of Colorado Springs as a climate for invalids, modes of reaching here, etc. From that day to this a continuous stream of people has been coming hither; and thousands have experienced the benefits of the invigorating ozone that sends the life forces bounding through the veins and inspires hope and renewed courage.

AN EARLY ARRIVAL.

Among the many families that came to Colorado Springs was that of G. S. Barnes, which is well represented in this city today. Mrs. Barnes says that they arrived in Denver the first week in July, 1873. A visit to Colorado Springs decided Mr. Barnes in favor of settling here, so he arrived October 2, 1873, accompanied by Mrs. Barnes, their son, J. P. Barnes, wife and two sons; Miss Etta Barnes, Marion O. Barnes and Irene Barnes (now the wife of Senator H. H. Schilder). Another daughter, Mrs. Reuben Barnes, and family came the following year.

Mr. G. S. Barnes was always far from a strong man yet, as a result of coming to Colorado, he enjoyed 25 years of comparatively good health, passing away September 3, 1898. He was elected mayor of Colorado Springs in 1885. His clean, businesslike methods caused him to be honored as well as beloved; and being of such an upright and kindly character, he had a happy faculty of making those about him at their ease.

The principal street was Cascade, so was quite a thoroughfare. Quoting Mrs. Partington, Mrs. Barnes says: "There was much passing pro and con, previous to the windows."

To supply the demand, many "colony" or "Chicago" houses were brought from the east all ready to put together quickly. It was in a small house of that description, opposite her present home on Kiowa street, that they were tendered a very notable reception in the Barnes residence, 217 East Kiowa street, where Mrs. Barnes

is now completing a 29th year with it as her continuous home.

On the occasion of the golden wedding anniversary the citizens were present in large numbers to pay their respects to Mr. and Mrs. Barnes. As it would have been too much to ask them to stand, even had they been years younger, during the hours of handshakings and congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were seated within the bay window of their large parlor, Mr. Barnes occupying a chair that was made by his great-grandfather and always his father's favorite seat.

Lately, there has been a great recalling of past events in connection with the early days of Colorado Springs, largely because of some delightful pioneer gatherings of women who made part of its early history. Mrs. G. S. Barnes commemorated October 2, the thirtieth anniversary of her arrival, with an informal company, and Mrs. J. P. Barnes, her daughter-in-law, entertained a number of pioneer women a few weeks earlier. The invitations read, "Bring knitting and spend the afternoon."

INTERESTING STORIES.

The stories told on those occasions would fill volumes if put on paper, and the interest in them would be widespread. For instance, someone told how Shook's run, now just a dry ravine, was in early days the bed of a stream in which the children delighted to wade, thereby bringing upon themselves the natural displeasure when they returned home in a very much bedraggled condition; and of the house still standing at corner of North Tejon and San Miguel streets which was located upon a ranch north of town 25 years ago. If people wanted an objective point to which they could make a drive often they went there and it was considered quite a long way out in the country.

When the Barnes family arrived, the question of a house bothered them very much. Desirable places were very scarce, so, not waiting for it to be finished they took possession of the corner tenement of five rooms in a terrace being built on the corner of Kiowa street and Cascade avenue. The terrace extended half way of the block and it was divided into tenements of from two to five rooms. A porch extended the entire length of the front, and passersby monopolized it as a sidewalk till this practice became such a nuisance that the owner put up batas-trades between each tenement.

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house of that description, opposite her present home on Kiowa street, that they were tendered a very notable reception in the Barnes residence, 217 East Kiowa street, where Mrs. Barnes

lived at school. The teacher was Miss

Instead of rebuilding, the present site

of the High school was secured and as the population increased the different district buildings went up and the High school building improved from time to time.

Captain M. L. De Coursey erected the structure still standing, though often remodeled, the old Gazette building on the northeast corner of Tejon and Huerfano streets. The second story was used as a reading room for the Lyceum and Historical society, also as the first town hall. Finally, when the Gazette became a daily the entire building was utilized for its business.

Before the organization of the public

Liller, who published a weekly paper, "The Out West," which was succeeded in 1873 by the Colorado Springs Gazette which then became a daily.

Upon the north half of what is called the Opera House block there was a house, so it is related, standing well back, that was occupied by the Copeland family. One of the daughters became the wife of Irving Howbert and is residing in the city now. A diagonal path was worn across the block close to the Copeland house, where people had cut "down town" and thus saved some precious steps.

Even as soon as 1873 there were two comfortable hotels in Colorado Springs—the Colorado Springs hotel, where the Chamber of Commerce building now stands, opposite the Antlers, and the Mountain house, at Cascade avenue and Kiowa street, where Emery's photo studio is now. So, the report that the old Eureka hotel was the first one is erroneous, also, that Barnes & Son ever occupied that building.

Even in those days people owned their own good private tournouts and

ing, although moved to the back of the lots when the First Christian church was built.

AN OLD FIRM.

The first hardware store in town conducted by the firm of Wilson, Wood & Adams, was in the building now occupied by G. S. Barnes & Son. The Barnes firm still continues in business and is the oldest one in the city. It took possession of its present quarters in 1875, removing from the Foote building on the southeast corner of Cascade avenue and Huerfano street.

The second floor was called Foote's hall, and after the hall in the Gazette building was devoted to printing offices Foote's hall was in general use for

concerts, lectures, amateur theatricals, dancing parties, church suppers, socials, etc.

Mrs. Eliza Tupper Wilkes was pastor of a Unitarian society that held Sunday services for a few months there, and it was in Foote's hall that in the winter of 1873 a grand banquet was given in honor of Governor Hunt, the high official of the territory, and his staff. By especial invitation the guests came from Denver; hospitality was liberally dispensed and the service was as genteel as the cramped accommodations would admit.

Another place for public assemblies was a hall of that name located in the Wanless building, that occupied the site of the present First National Bank building.

FIRST CHURCH.

What is now called Weber hall, Weber and Kiowa streets, was the first church edifice in Colorado Springs. It was erected through the united efforts of the Presbyterian and Congregational societies, and they worshipped together until the Congregationalists built the church on Bijou. When the congregation abandoned that place of worship the Y. M. C. A. succeeded to the use of it and later the Kentuck Livery changed the church into a stable, as at present.

The Presbyterian society continued to worship in what is now Weber hall until they built their present church edifice.

In the early days there were calls for philanthropies, and an aid society was founded by Mrs. Franc Wood, Mrs. C. S. Barnes and others, and many cases of destitution were relieved and some who desired to go back home before the end were enabled to do so. Mr. Wood was county commissioner and the women co-operated with him.

A "Dorcas society," too, was formed to aid a half-orphan asylum the women started. This institution was finally merged with the Denver Orphan asylum after the death of the matron of the local home, Miss Hancock.

INDIANS CLOSE IN.

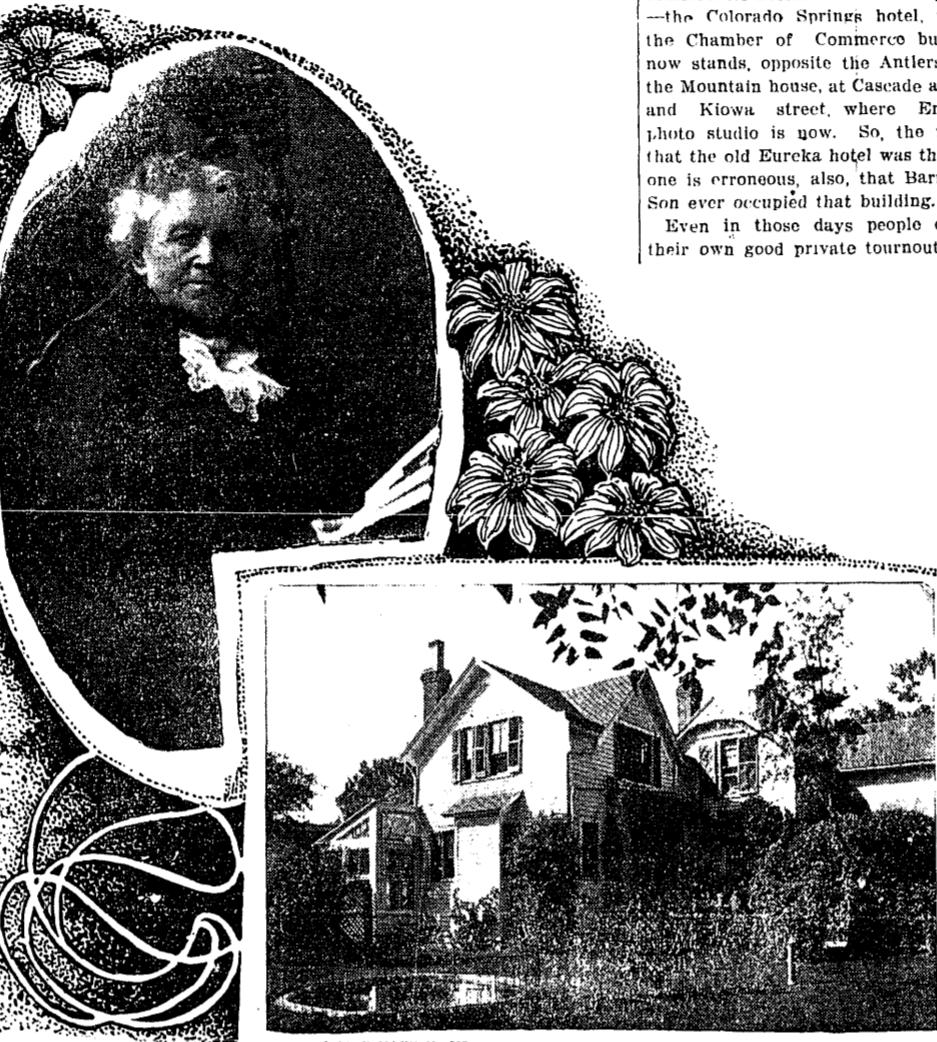
Below town, where the suburb of Ivypark now is, bands of Indians were accustomed to camp along Cheyenne creek, bringing the hides, etc., that they exchanged for merchandise. Mrs. Barnes tells how the braves would dash up and down the streets on their ponies and how the squaws with their papooses strapped to their backs and surrounded by droves of children would wander from house to house begging.

The site of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church was at first midway of the block on Tejon street facing North park. A two-room building adjacent was used for a Sunday school room.

COLORADO COLLEGE.

It was in the two-roomed building mentioned that the Colorado college began with Professor Edwards as principal and Miss McElroy (now Mrs. E. E. Robinson) as principal's assistant. The first Colorado college building was Palmer hall, now christened Cutler school. The early residents present much pride in the splendid record of the Colorado School for the Deaf and

confidence in those days.



MRS. G. S. BARNES AND THE HOUSE IN WHICH SHE HAS LIVED FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

walls could echo if once awakened! schools, Mrs. Palmer, wife of General W. J. Palmer, interested herself in a free school for the children of the town and there are those who gratefully remember the kindly forethought which prompted the act of founding a school which convened in the Gazette building.

The winter of 1873-74 a substantial stone school building was erected on the corner of Cascade and Bijou, the site of the Elks new club house. The school building took fire some years ago and the interior was all burned out, the walls alone being left standing.

Instead of rebuilding, the present site

of the High school was secured and as the population increased the different district buildings went up and the High school building improved from time to time.

Another use made of it was by the Episcopalians who formed a church society and held services and Sunday school there.

THE ORIGINAL GAZETTE.

An interesting fact is that the first Colorado Springs editor was J. W.

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NONSENSE CALENDAR.

Over the country-side
The turkey struts with pride,
And seems to say:
"How nobly I adorn
This smiling autumn morn
So blithe and gay!"
But he'll adorn a platter
When we shall celebrate
Thanksgiving Day.

—Carolyne Wells, in November St. Nicholas.

000 pounds of bread. The beef comes in refrigerator cars from Kansas City. The bread is from the post bakery at Fort Riley and is brought to the commissary storehouse in a freight car every morning. The car is lined with racks on which the loaves rest and are thus saved from crushing. No better bread is made than is given to the men in the camp here. Nearly 300,000 pounds of flour and 15,000 pounds of coffee will be used by the camp. The supplies come from Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha. Most of them had been contracted for months ago and came from army storehouses to be used here.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 24.—There is one satisfactory feature about a story from Butte. It is impossible to err through exaggeration. The business conditions are as abnormal as the political, and from Mary McLane to William A. Clark the inhabitants are distinctive.

All Butte is divided into three parts: the followers and adherents of the amalgamated copper interests, the supporters of A. F. Heinze and the Amalgamated Copper company constitute one interest. Every man and woman worth while is subsidized by one or the other strong financial interests. The amalgamated people have the most money. Heinze has the most brains and the greatest popularity. Heinze has joined forces with the labor unions. To defeat Heinze and disrupt the operations of the Amalgamated interests is the aim of the regular cooks and careful company quartermasters. The beef comes in refrigerator cars to the tables. It's an accomplishment, this saving, that the quartermaster does not learn in the few days of camp each year; many of the militia cooks cannot make the allowance serve. Companies in the Philippines saved as much as \$100 a month each on their rations. In the regular army every organization is ahead at the end of the month; the company "savings" is their name for it.

Every two days this camp eats 20,000 pounds of fresh beef and about 10-

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A Neglected "God's Acre" on the Mesa



THE TRAIL ON THE MESA.

OVER the mesa, bare and brown,
Under the blazing southern sun,
A worn old trail leads forth from
the town,
To the dwelling of those whose toll is
done.

A little cluster of graves, forlorn,
Forgotten, lonely, unkempt, and still;
While round the cactus and through the
thorn
The narrow trail creeps over the hill.

Somebody's lover, somebody's friend,
Under each wooden head-board lies;
Somebody's drama played to the end,
To praising mortals or weeping skies.

Sin and sorrow and love, now past,
Strength to conquer, and faults to fail;
These they have known; and then, at last,
The slow sad journey over the trail.

The sun is riding home to his rest,
The gates of the great corral swing wide;
The trail leads on to the heart of the west,
Over the crest of the great divide.

—Florence E. Pratt.

FEW OF the thousands of tourists, and even residents of this city, who have driven over the high mesa west of the city know that, lifted on its brown summit there is a ruined God's acre.

It is the deserted graveyard of the pioneers of 40 years ago.

As you drive across the mesa westward, away off to the left you will catch a view of some heaps of bricks, some straggling broken paling fences,

and among them the gleam of half a dozen white stones.

Only one living thing relieves the dreary monotony of the place, a stunted evergreen, whose roots reach down and twine around the lonely inmate of a forgotten grave.

DESOLATE AND NEGLECTED.

The original space occupied by this graveyard was a couple of acres. Years ago an attempt was made to protect it

from the cattle browsing on the mesa, and a wire fence was stretched around a portion of it. But the wire has rusted away, the posts have rotted, until now it stands the most desolate, neglected and forgotten graveyard in Colorado.

The oldest decipherable head stone dates back to 1864. It is a rude sandstone slab and the name "C. Hanlon, aged 64, May 20, 1864" is carved in fading lines of rude script, as though

some kindly hand had traced the record with a crude and imperfect tool.

In the old days, when men flocked across the plains, and camped in the shadow of the Rockies in their way to the farther golden west, some of them sickened and died and were buried here.

It was not the first graveyard in the shadow of Pike's Peak. Where the fourth ward school house now stands saw the first burial place of white men among the foothills.

"That was the graveyard where they shot a man to start it," said one of the oldest inhabitants a few days ago. That was the cemetery of tragedy: the last resting place of the pioneers of our earlier civilization.

CEMETERY OF PATHOS.

This graveyard on the mesa is the cemetery of pathos. As it grew it became the recognized burying place of Colorado City, but for a dozen years past no interments have been made there. Scores of bodies have been removed to other resting places, and now all those that remain are forgotten.

Their very names have passed from memory. Two or three wooden planks, bleached gray by the elements, but with not the slightest decipherable mark to tell who rests beneath, dot the desolate expanse.

The two or three marble slabs have

preserved their lettering in sharp lines. This is due to climatic conditions. One of the freshest, apparently, reads:

ARTHUR CUYLER,
Son of W. F. and M. A. Warren,
June 29, 1872.

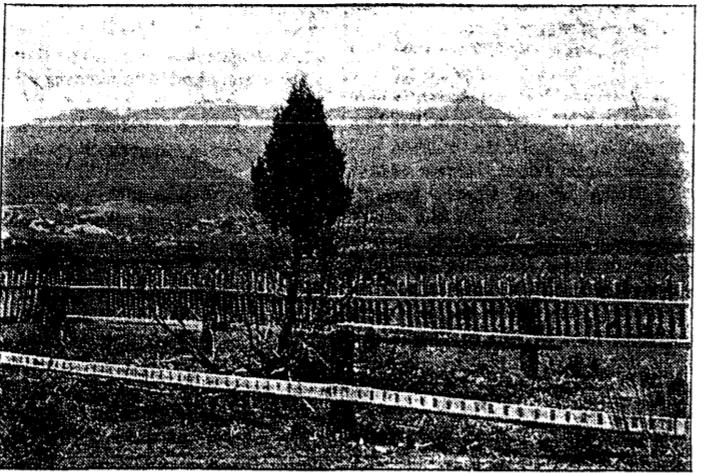
.....

All of the known dead have been gradually removed to other resting places. But parents and friends have followed their own dead or have moved

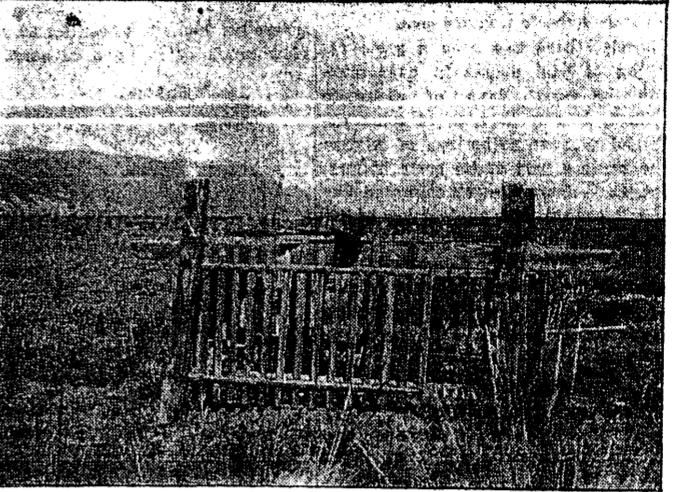
farther towards the setting sun. In eastern cities there are children, possibly of other men, white-haired women who have never looked upon the last resting place of father or husband, and who never will. The level soil, dotted with cactus and sage brush and gray mesquite grass, hides for ever any distinguishable mark of the mounds that were once raised above these dead of long ago.

The indecipherable stones, the silence, the barrenness, present a picture of the fulfillment of the prophetic description "the abomination of desolation."

There are three Tolstoi settlements in England—at Christchurch, Purleigh, Essex; and on the Cotswold Hills, no long distance from Gloucester, but rather nearer to the town of Stroud. The current number of the magazine called *Vitality* has an illustrated article on the latter colony, with which the editor was rather disappointed. It was begun five years ago on the communal plan, but that failed. There are now eight huts, with ten men, four women and four children on this Whiteway farm, the inhabitants including two young men belonging to a well-known London family. Government is passive, and there is no resistance to wrongs done.—(Westminster Gazette)



VIEW OF NEGLECTED GRAVEYARD.



PRIVATE LOT AT GRAVEYARD.

How Tourists "Decorate" the Scenery

TO BE SEEN and known of men is one of the great weaknesses of the American people.

It finds its expression in the almost insane desire on the part of some to write their names in public places; to carve their initials on trees and wherever a jackknife can cut its way into the wood of historic places.

There is scarcely a water tank along a western trunk line whose massive beams are not covered with the initials of chance passersby, or the sign manu-
als of predatory tramps.

It remains for Cheyenne canon, however, to take the palm for a unique display of one phase of this universal evidence of human weakness. At the head of one of the wearisome climbs in the canon there are to be found shrubs, saplings and full grown trees sited white with what from a distance looks like a midsummer snow.

CARDS OF VISITORS.

But it's nothing of the kind. It is the cards of visitors impaled on the branches of the trees. Some are held on with pins. Two or three six-penny nails have been driven into the trunk of one of the larger trees and cards

have been stuck on this until the exposed length of the nail is completely hidden.

A fallen trunk prostrate along the edge of a precipice, has been covered white with visiting cards, business cards, and even old envelopes with the names of the foolish inscribed thereon.

The accompanying photograph furnishes some idea of this odd example of an inherent human failing.

Women's names, married and single, figure largely in the collection. There are thousands of them. It must be confessed that the sentiments penciled by subsequent male visitors upon some of these cards would not look well in print.

MISS DOLLY'S CARD.

Some of the comments of the rude men are amusing:

Thus, on the card of "Miss Dolly Fetzer," some waggish fellow has written:

"Oh, Dolly, we have missed you
Far, far, away."

Here's another; beneath the name of "Miss Daisy Johnson," is written:

"Daisy, you are a peach."

Unfortunately, the cards of the women do not indicate the city from which they hail. A good many have not even the prefix of "Miss" or "Mrs."

Some of the writers have inscribed

punching them on the leafless twigs, or Dhu twisted, when she wrote on a card of a young lady whose name in shields, elk heads, spread eagles, and

punching a hole through them with a shiny bit of pasteboard with a hard pencil below her name:

"Twas worth ten years of peaceful life

One glance at this array."

VERY GUSHY.

But the gushiest of all the mis-

spelled gushy sentiments inscribed at this palpitating altitude appears on the

card of a young lady whose name in shields, elk heads, spread eagles, and

all the signs, symbols, and marks of every secret society under the sun.

There are hundreds of envelopes with

business addresses, and, presumably,

the name of the visitor. There is the

same display of doubtful wit and smart sayings on many of these.

Mr. Josh. A. Polk left his card in a conspicuous place tacked on the trunk of a tree. Some wag wrote beneath:

"You are not a josh, you are a fool."

The agent of a western beer firm displays a large card conspicuously, upon which appears in large letters the words: "Blue Ribbon Beer," to which has been added the words in lead pencil "is used exclusively by temperance people."

AN ADVERTISER.

Mr. Peter Dolby, New York, left his card in the canon, and some graceless scamp has written, "Mr. Peter Dolby, no one but a rag doll would advertise here."

A Britisher. Mr. Henry Legge, 81 York road, London got it thuswise: "Henry, was you ever pulled?" To this was added in another hand, "Nixie."

A careful search revealed one thing, that among the thousands of cards tacked on, hung on, stuck on, the trees

and bushes and fallen trunks there was not a card that bore name or appearance of being above the commonplace.

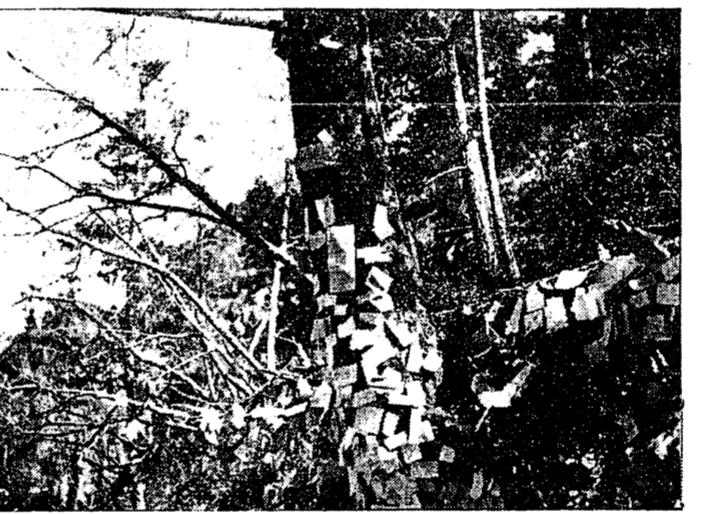
Higher up the side of the mountain where the odor of pine grows more pungent, the turquoise of the stone more brilliant, the heart beats faster, and the breath grows shorter, is the spot where once Helen Hunt of blessed memory lay in her dreamless sleep. Here, as farther down is the samereckless waste of pasteboard.

NOTHING SACRED.

Half the visitors are ignorant of the fact that Helen Hunt's body no longer reposes here, but with heartless irreverence the claimants for momentary notoriety have thrust their cards into the chinks of the rocks, and impaled them on the shining spines of the overhanging pines. There are no comments on any of these cards, the solitary mark of respect, and the only one visible in the vicinity.

What becomes of the cards?

A good many blow away and lie the bottom of the pools in the vicinity. Others flutter up and down the mountain side. Thousands rot in the interstices of the rocks. The remainder are scraped off and scooped up by unromantic attendants who make a bonfire of them before winter sets in.



CARDS OF TOURISTS ABOVE SEVEN FALLS.

The Isthmian Canal Question

(Special to the Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The president is now at work on his message to the regular session of congress. There will be no new matter for him to discuss and possibly several which occupied considerable space in the last message will not be touched upon. Therefore, it may be shorter than usual. Opinion is divided as to whether he will submit the Isthmian canal question again at this time, as it is known that he believes patience should be exercised still further with Colombia. New propositions are constantly talked of, and it is possible that Colombia will come forward with a plan which will have to be submitted in the United States in the form of a new treaty. She would be risking considerable by so doing for a reopening of the topic in the senate would encourage the Nicaraguan advocates to new efforts, and it would be found that there was considerable irritation over the rejection of the treaty proposed by the United States.

Canal matters are occupying considerable time and energy, not only in the state department, but at the White house, but great secrecy is maintained as to what is doing. Senator Morgan and the Nicaraguan representatives have been in conference with the president and the secretary of state, and it is supposed that some preliminary agreement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in addition to those already made, is being formed. The general belief, however, is that some deal will yet be made with Panama.

Saved Job by Criticism.

A curious bit of official history has been recorded in the case of Somerville, a member of the board of general appraisers in New York. Somerville is the man who recently published an article in the North American Review reflecting very seriously upon the president's southern policy in the matter of appointing colored men to office. This criticism, undoubtedly, irritated the president considerably and incensed his friends, and Somerville's head was demanded, not by the presi-

dent, but by his active supporters. The president has decided not to ask for Somerville's resignation for the reason that it would be accepted as arising from this article published in the magazine. The complication arises from the fact that Secretary Shaw has been after Somerville for some time, and he was just about to have him relieved from office. The result of this article, criticising the president, therefore, is really to save him his job, rather than to lose it. It would not be safe, however, for other government officials, now under fire, to adopt this course as a general rule for saving themselves.

Economy at West Point.

The proverbial extravagance of army officers can hardly be laid at the door of West Point. The strictest economy is the rule there. Each cadet receives a yearly allowance from the government of \$540, and he is forbidden to receive one cent from any other source. Of the sum mentioned he never handles a penny. It is drawn in monthly installments from the United States treasury by the treasurer of the academy, who expends it according to regulation. So strict is the rule against the handling of any money whatever by the cadets that they are not allowed to have pockets in their clothes.

Colonel Mills, the superintendent of the academy, recommends that the government bear the expense of lighting the quarters, and renewing the furniture in them, as well as some other incidents, amounting in all to about \$20 a year for each cadet, and that this sum be added to the equipment fund, for which \$4 is deducted monthly from the pro rata income of \$45. The equipment fund is used in the purchase of an outfit upon graduation.

At present there are 495 cadets at West Point, the maximum provided by law being 523. The treasurer of the academy is also the quartermaster and commissary officer, and provides, prepares and serves their meals, purchases the materials for, and makes and mends their uniforms, and attends to the laundry. This last is quite a considerable item in a cadet's expenses. Some idea of the proportions which it

may take is gained when it is learned that the number of pairs of white trousers laundered for each from June 1 to September 1, was 86. The mess is pro rated, and averages about 54 cents a day, for three full meals. There are no complaints, so it must be satisfactory.

Philipine Census.

Professor Henry Gannett, of the U. S. geological survey, has returned to Washington burdened with a cargo of papers accumulated in his work of taking the Philippine census. It will be months before the data is gotten into print. Consequently, the election of a Philippine legislature will be indefinitely postponed until an apportionment, based on the official census can be made. It is now believed that the first session of that legislature will open January 1, 1905, at Manila. Professor Gannett's report covers not

only an enumeration of the population, but statistics of manufactures, transportation, and the agriculture of the islands. The expense of his work is to be borne by the Insular government, but the expenditure involved in printing the data gathered will be met by the national treasury.

In the official papers there is nothing on the subject of the purchase and sale of women in the Moro Islands. However, a returned officer tells that they are quite as much an article of commerce as sugar or coffee. The Maharam of Bogota, who was asked to place a money value on the quartermaster's wife in that district, squinted up his eyes contemplatively, and finally appraised her at \$100. He took into account her size, perhaps, for she is a Jinoesque woman, because when asked to put a similar value on the slim and graceful wife of the American governor,

he promptly made it \$80. The value of the market female is \$40 Mexican.

Government in Grocery Trade.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that Uncle Sam carries on quite a number of businesses of a nature that puts him in the line of quite ordinary trade. For instance, he is the biggest printer in the world, everybody does know that, he is a heavy peddler of waste paper, and just recently he has gone into the grocery business. It would appear that he was really reluctant to take up this branch of trade, but was forced to it. Whenever a suspected cargo arrives in any port of the United States, the customs officials promptly select a case of the goods and forward it for inspection to the chemists of the agricultural department, who make an analysis. Sometimes, the goods under suspicion are canned or bottled, and under such circumstances, only one bottle or can is opened. It became quite a problem how to dispose of the remaining cans or bottles in the case. They could not be returned to the importer. Then, too, they cost the department something, for a case of goods cannot be boldly confiscated from an importer before it is proven that he is bringing in an adulterated article, so the government pays for whatever it takes up for investigation. If the sample is found to be unadulterated, it is sold, that is, it is going to be under the new arrangement. Just what the method of sale will be has not been decided. It is suggested that public auctions, after the manner of the dead letter office auctions will be most popular. Adulterated goods are, of course, destroyed. Importers have not objected to the proposed plan, as it secures a government certificate for their goods, a thing which can be advertised to advantage. "Approved and sold by the U. S. government" should be quite a card.

Cortelyou's Department.

Notwithstanding the strenuous bid for notoriety which the postoffice department has been making since the beginning of 1903, by far the greater part of public interest is centered in the new department of commerce and labor. Those who know its head, Secretary Cortelyou, when he was secretary to the president, are intent upon his methods in balancing the seesaw of government relations towards labor and capital, and in turning the crank that keeps moving the merry-go-round of commerce. His years in the White house gave him tact sufficient for the first, and it is believed he was born with energy enough for the second.

He has certainly made selection of a capable man to assist him in the person of James Garfield, popularly known about Washington as "Jimmie Garfield." Mr. Garfield is the hardest kind of a worker, yet he takes things easily, without fuss, pomposity or excitement of any kind. While acting as one of the civil service commissioners, he used the desk which had formerly been occupied by President Roosevelt. Upon Jimmie Gar-

feld's initiation into the commission, President Roosevelt said to him, "You will have the honor

Which Make Men Remember

By JACK LONDON

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FORTUNE LA PEARLE crushed his way through the snow, sobbing, straining, cursing his luck. Alaska. Nome, the cards and the man who had felt his knife. The hot blood was freezing on his hands, and the scene yet bright in his eyes—the man clutching the table and sinking slowly to the floor; the rolling counters and the scattered deck; the swift shiver throughout the room; and the pause; the gamekeepers no longer calling, and the clatter of the chips dying away; the startled faces, the infinite silence of the instant, and then the great blood-roar and the tide of vengeance which lapped his heels and turned the town mad behind him.

"All hell's broke loose," he sneered, turning aside in the darkness and heading for the beach. Lights were flashing from open doors, and tent cabin and dance hall let slip their denizens upon the chase. The clamor of men and howling of dogs smote his ears and quickened his feet. He ran on and on. The sounds grew dim and the pursuit dissipated itself in vain rage and aimless groping. But a flitting shadow clung to him. Head thrust over shoulder, he caught glimpses of it, now taking vague shape on an open expanse of snow, now merging into the deeper shadows of some darkened cabin or beach-lit craft.

Fortune La Pearle swore like a seaman, weakly, with the hint of tears that comes of exhaustion, and plunged deeper into the maze of hoisted tents and prospect poles. He stumbled over taut hawsers and piles of old dunnage, tripped on crazy guy ropes and insanely planted pegs, and off again and again upon frozen hummocks and mounds of hoarded driftwood. At times, when he deemed he had drawn clear, his head dizzy with the painful pounding of his heart and the suffocating intake of his breath, he slacked down, and over the shadow leaped out of the gloom and forced him on in heart-breaking flight.

A swift intuition flashed upon him leaving in its trail the cold chill of superstition. The persistence of the shadow he invested with his gambler's symbolism. Silent, inexorable, not to be shaken off, he took it as the fate which waited at the last turn when chips were cashed in at gains and sacred book. Fortune La Pearle swore to the words he had spoken—sun had rubbed the world the wrong way—each which Uri Bram never intended and did not like the feel of it.

"Life's skin game," he was fond of repeating, and on this one note he hesitated for an instant, marveling at the strangeness of this man, who had frightened him and doubtless. But in the candle light he found the cabin mother's milk. The dice were loaded when she tossed the box, and I was born to prove the loss. But that was the other man made coffee. His no reason she should blame me for it, and look on me as a cold deck; but she did—say she did. Why didn't she give me a show? Why didn't the world? Why did I go broke in Seattle? Why did I take the steamer and live like a hog to Nome? Why did I go to El Dorado? I was heading for Big Pete's and only went for matches? Why didn't I have matches? Why didn't I want to smoke? Don't you see? All the points of sympathy or humor. Under prominent bushy brows the eyes shone with a peculiar sort which stands in the dark and gray. The cheekbones, high and forbidding, were undermined by as not. I'll put the sack I never hoped to get on it before I was born. That's why."

"Don't shoot. I haven't a gun." The shadow had assumed tangible shape, and at the sound of its human voice a trepidation affected Fortune La Pearle's knees, and his stomach was stricken with the qualms of a "nervous hief." Perhaps things fell out differently because Uri Bram had no gun that right when he sat on the hard bench of the El Dorado and saw murder done. To that fact also might be attributed the trip on the Long Trail which he took subsequently with a most unlikely comrade. But be it as it may, he repeated a second time, "Don't shoot, can't see I haven't a gun."

"Then what the flaming hell did you take after me for?" demanded the gambler, lowering his revolver.

Uri Bram shrugged his shoulders. "It don't matter much, anyhow. I want you to come with me."

"Where?"

"To my shack, over on the edge of the camp."

But Fortune La Pearle drove the heel of his moccasin into the snow and attested by his various deities to the madness of Uri Bram. "Who are you?" he perforated, "and what am I that I should put my neck into the rope at your bidding?"

"I am Uri Bram," the other said simply, "and my shack is over there on the edge of the camp. I don't know who you are, but you've thrust your soul from a living man's body—there's the blood red on your sleeve, and like a second Cain, the hand of all mankind is against you, and there is no place you may lay your head. Now I have a shack!"

"For the love of your mother, god your say, man!" interrupted Fortune La Pearle, "or I'll make you a second Abel for the joy of it. So help me!"

With a thousand men to lay me by the heels, looking high and low, what do I want with your shack? I want to get out of here—away, away! Cursed swine! Five half a mind to go back and run back and settle for a few of them, the pigs! One gorgeous, glorious fight and end the whole damn business. It's a skin game that's what it is, and I'm sick of it!"

He stopped appalled, crushed by his "In fact, little attention was given to that he owned claims and had men working at Eagle. Eagle lay on the edge of the line; a few miles further.

Low was the longest in his life, save except during such interruptions Fortune or the British flag waved over the barracks at Fort Cuthbert. Then came

the pause; the gamekeepers no longer calling, and the clatter of the chips dying away; the startled faces, the infinite silence of the instant, and then the great blood-roar and the tide of vengeance which lapped his heels and turned the town mad behind him.

"All hell's broke loose," he sneered, turning aside in the darkness and heading for the beach. Lights were flashing from open doors, and tent cabin and dance hall let slip their denizens upon the chase. The clamor of men and howling of dogs smote his ears and quickened his feet. He ran on and on. The sounds grew dim and the pursuit dissipated itself in vain rage and aimless groping. But a flitting shadow clung to him. Head thrust over shoulder, he caught glimpses of it, now taking vague shape on an open expanse of snow, now merging into the deeper shadows of some darkened cabin or beach-lit craft.

Fortune La Pearle swore like a seaman, weakly, with the hint of tears that comes of exhaustion, and plunged deeper into the maze of hoisted tents and prospect poles. He stumbled over taut hawsers and piles of old dunnage, tripped on crazy guy ropes and insanely planted pegs, and off again and again upon frozen hummocks and mounds of hoarded driftwood. At times, when he deemed he had drawn clear, his head dizzy with the painful pounding of his heart and the suffocating intake of his breath, he slacked down, and over the shadow leaped out of the gloom and forced him on in heart-breaking flight.

A swift intuition flashed upon him leaving in its trail the cold chill of superstition. The persistence of the shadow he invested with his gambler's symbolism. Silent, inexorable, not to be shaken off, he took it as the fate which waited at the last turn when chips were cashed in at gains and sacred book. Fortune La Pearle swore to the words he had spoken—sun had rubbed the world the wrong way—each which Uri Bram never intended and did not like the feel of it.

"Life's skin game," he was fond of repeating, and on this one note he hesitated for an instant, marveling at the strangeness of this man, who had frightened him and doubtless. But in the candle light he found the cabin mother's milk. The dice were loaded when she tossed the box, and I was born to prove the loss. But that was the other man made coffee. His no reason she should blame me for it, and look on me as a cold deck; but she did—say she did. Why didn't she give me a show? Why didn't the world? Why did I go broke in Seattle? Why did I take the steamer and live like a hog to Nome? Why did I go to El Dorado? I was heading for Big Pete's and only went for matches? Why didn't I have matches? Why didn't I want to smoke? Don't you see? All the points of sympathy or humor. Under prominent bushy brows the eyes shone with a peculiar sort which stands in the dark and gray. The cheekbones, high and forbidding, were undermined by as not. I'll put the sack I never hoped to get on it before I was born. That's why."

"Don't shoot. I haven't a gun." The shadow had assumed tangible shape, and at the sound of its human voice a trepidation affected Fortune La Pearle. "Or I'll make you a second Abel for the joy of it. So help me!"

With a thousand men to lay me by the heels, looking high and low, what do I want with your shack? I want to get out of here—away, away! Cursed swine! Five half a mind to go back and run back and settle for a few of them, the pigs! One gorgeous, glorious fight and end the whole damn business. It's a skin game that's what it is, and I'm sick of it!"

He stopped appalled, crushed by his "In fact, little attention was given to that he owned claims and had men working at Eagle. Eagle lay on the edge of the line; a few miles further.

Low was the longest in his life, save except during such interruptions Fortune or the British flag waved over the barracks at Fort Cuthbert. Then came

the pause; the gamekeepers no longer calling, and the clatter of the chips dying away; the startled faces, the infinite silence of the instant, and then the great blood-roar and the tide of vengeance which lapped his heels and turned the town mad behind him.

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THE MAKING OF A MINING ENGINEER

BOSTON, Oct. 24, 1903.—The maybe gold, both of which, when made into coin of the realm, become enviable possessions.

Then there is the blast furnace where the previous ores are put in at the top along with the accompanying "fluxes" and fuel, the metals they contain running out at the bottom in a molten stream into iron pots in which after cooling they appear stratified—the lead on top precisely like that dangerous and striped cordial that comes after the coffee, in a little slender glass. And while these processes are going on in a comparatively small way, the individual student learns also to "assay" that is, by the analysis of minute specimens of ore and the measurement of the quantity of each metal they contain to find out the nature of the deposit from which they were taken, its value and how best to deal with it in bulk. That is the pedagogic purpose of the little test furnaces.

So much for the actual practice of handling ores as they come out of the earth. As for actual practice in getting them out in the first place, that is a hard thing to say, for it has been said, real mine are very scarce in Massachusetts. However, chalk, slate, pebbles, stone—mines of glacial action are everywhere plentiful. In some ways, too, New England has the most interesting geological history imaginable, and the general structure of the earth can be learned as well from one material as from another. And the Institute's solution of its mining engineering problem, with no real mines to draw upon for object lessons, has evolved its regular "Field day," when parties of students, accompanied by an instructor, may be met out over the hills and far away about the Hub, studying the east and west of New England stratifications, discovering the outcroppings of various ledges on the New England hillsides, and tracing their rise and fall through railway cuts and river beds.

Most of this work, however, goes on in the summer school, during the long vacation, and extends sometimes much further than New England. At this time parties are made up for longer journeys, which consist mainly in tours through a group of important and interesting mines. On arriving at a point of observation one student is given the task of making a complete study of its mining system, another considers the ventilation, a third the stratification of the surrounding country, and so on. Last year the entire squad found itself out under the Atlantic Ocean, one and a half miles from the shore line, when it was visiting the new coal districts in Nova Scotia where the beds are tunneled clear out under the sea, and the Institute's young engineers have often been a mile into the earth in Pennsylvania. To them, also, and this perhaps the most aesthetic side of mining engineering—the beautiful petrifications of ferns that grew and ages ago are almost as familiar as the modern flowers.

Finally, and in connection with all this other work, both at home and in the field, comes the rather stiff problem of thrashing out the whole mass of information and experience from beginning to end so thoroughly as finally to reduce it to the form of a written thesis. When that and all the accompanying work is done the student is supposed, not indeed as yet a completely trained man, but in time, to be able adequately to fill the position of assayer, surveyor, or superintendent of power, to make intelligent reports on mines, and to know enough to decide on the best methods for working them; in a word, he is a mining engineer and no longer a student. Nor should he become the kind of mining engineer of whom they used to tell a famous story out west touching the experience of a young eastern college graduate who had a dialogue with a rough-and-ready western mine owner.

"But that isn't gold," said the graduate, looking at a precious sample of ore, "that's iron pyrites."

"You don't say!" said the mine owner, surprising an obstinate smile.

"Well don't give it away to those fellows at Washington, for I've been selling it right along to them as gold."

In the future we can hardly expect such good stories as this one on the student of mining engineering, for although the mines and the mining colleges are unfortunately so very far apart, the two extremes of the profession—the science and the practice—have been brought very neatly and securely together.

TWO-YEAR-OLD GIRL RESCUES A PLAYMATE

The youngest life-saver in the world is undoubtedly a little Italian girl, Modesta Callioni, at Santa Lucia di Medesano.

Modesta is only 2½ years old, but has nevertheless saved an older playmate from drowning.

The two little girls—the elder being 3 years—were playing with a toy boat at the reservoir of the town, when the elder girl suddenly fell into the water, which was more than six feet deep.

Throwing herself down on the ground and creeping to the water's edge, little Modesta succeeded in getting hold of the clothes of her drowning friend, and, calling loudly for help, she held her above water for over 20 minutes, until help came.

ECHOES HELP HARBOR PILOTS

In getting around in New York harbor during heavy weather the pilots, according to one of them, who tells without smiling, get continual assistance from the echoes returned to the whistle by the islands or buildings and walls at a little distance. The structures along our broken-up harbor are readable in their reports if the ears are trained. The response from buildings on the Battery and from the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City are, among others, absolutely to be depended upon.

FOLK ASPIRES TO BE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 21.—Joseph W. Folk, 52, announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for governor to one of the large political meetings ever held in the city. Excursion trains from every part of northern Missouri brought in large crowds.



Prepare That He May Speak.

REPORT ON INSULAR AND COAST DEFENSE

General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army Reviews Work of Construction of Fortifications

Washington, Oct. 25.—The annual report of General George L. Gillespie, chief of engineers U. S. A. for the past year, made public today, refers to the work of construction of the fortifications that has been going on under the general scheme of the Endicott board. It adds:

"The degree of defense to be provided for coaling and other naval stations scattered all over the world for the larger naval bases which must necessarily be established and for which appropriations are asked of congress by the navy department for the ports of Manila, Pearl Harbor and Honolulu, and for the lake ports and the St. Lawrence river, should preferably be determined by a tribunal similar to the Endicott board as recommended in my last annual report. In the absence of legislation on the subject of insular defenses, a mixed board of engineers and artillery officers, organized by authority of the secretary of war, has already been practically considering and reporting upon plans for the emergency defense of several of the more important harbors in the insular possessions. Before these preliminary plans are actually entered upon it might be well to invite the co-operation of the navy by the assignment of a certain number of naval officers upon a new joint board of army and navy officers appointed to revise or enlarge the preliminary plans of defense heretofore prepared."

General Gillespie says that the projects for defense of 31 localities have been approved. He adds:

"Projects for the defense of San Juan, Puerto Rico, Pearl harbor and Honolulu harbor, Hilo, San Luis, Apla, Guan, Manila, bay and Subic bay have been approved by the secretary of war, and actual construction should begin thereupon at an early date. It is believed that the time will come when it will not longer be possible to ignore the question of insular defenses. The navy department is properly insistent that all its important coaling stations should receive proper defensive protection to keep off attacks from possible hostile fleets."

"The sea coast defenses of the United States are now somewhat more than 60 per cent completed. Twenty-five of

THE GROWTH OF OUR NAVY

Washington, Oct. 25.—Rear Admiral Bowles, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, in his annual report to the secretary of the navy reviews at length the progress made by this government in naval construction. The following additions have been made to the effective force of the navy during the year:

One battleship, four monitors, 12 torpedo-boat destroyers, one torpedo boat and seven submarine torpedo boats. The list should have been increased by two battleships and five cruisers, the report states, but owing to strikes and other causes, their completion was delayed. The report states that the "rate of progress of vessels under construction for completion at the present time presents some very encouraging indications for completion of many of the most important contracts, but, considered as a whole, the progress made during the last fiscal year has been very unsatisfactory."

Speaking of the battleship Connecticut, which is a sister ship of the Louisiana, being built by a private company, the report says that although slightly behind the Louisiana the progress made has been well up to the best previous average of contract-built ships and adds:

Better Results in Future.

"Better prospects for the delivery of structural steel material and the completeness and accuracy of the plans upon which these ships and those subsequently authorized are being built furnish good grounds for believing that the future progress upon these latter vessels will exceed any results heretofore attained, and that the completion of the hull and machinery will not delay these vessels beyond the contract period."

"During the past year delay in the delivery of armor has caused but few delays in the delivery of vessels and

much armor is now on hand in ship yards in advance of the needs of the builders.

Insufficient capacity for the production of nickel steel protective deck plates has been the cause of inadequate deliveries to the ship builders and has embarrassed and delayed their work to a considerable extent in the past year and is still operative.

In connection with the improvements recommended for Mare Island navy yard, Admiral Bowles says:

"It is desired in order that the yard may be prepared for the building of the largest vessels that preparations be made to that end."

More Drydocks Needed.

For the Puget Sound yard, it is pointed out that another drydock is required, also a marine railway and a number of buildings.

Concerning the navy yard at Norfolk, Admiral Bowles says:

"Being located on Hampton Roads, where large fleets must of necessity rendezvous, this yard should unquestionably be equipped as one of the foremost yards of the country. Recently the first-class battleship Illinois came to and left the yard without difficulty. This would appear to settle the question of sufficient depth of channel."

It is stated that the bureau's work continues to be embarrassed by lack of sufficient drydocks of capacity such as are suited to dimensions of battleships and first-class cruisers.

Appended to the report is a summary which shows there are 252 vessels in the navy fit for service, 45 building and 23 unfit for sea service. The following are under construction or authorized:

First-class battleships, 14; armored cruisers, 8; protected cruisers, 9; gunboats for great lakes, (not begun), 1; composite gunboats, 2; steel torpedo boats 6; training ships 2; training brig, 1; tugs, 2.

MESSINGER BOYS STRIKE IN BOSTON.

The story of the murder of her children was related by Mrs. Iverson to Sheriff W. J. Nesbitt this morning. She added that during the night she had walked about the house, lying down for a short time on the floor. She said she realized now that she had done wrong, but believed she was doing right at the time she committed the deed. She persisted however, stating that the children were not dead. The boy who escaped to his home in Salina and reported to his father that the eldest girl was ill and had been lying on the bed, but said nothing of his mother's attack upon him. The father telephoned to a Pacific Grove physician, asking him to call at the house and see the child. The doctor did so and was met at the door by Mrs. Iverson, who said there was no one sick in the house and that some mistake had been made.

Early this morning Mr. Iverson himself drove to Pacific Grove. He knocked at the front door of the cottage where his wife and family had been living and was told to go around to the back door. He did so and, entering the house, was about to kiss his wife when she said: "Don't touch me. Don't put your hands on me. Go and look at your children."

The Newsboys union donated \$15 for the benefit of the strikers and has declared an assessment of 10 cents a week.

Resolutions were passed by the newsboys denouncing the telegraph company for what they termed "tyrannical action in discharging faithful employees without hearing and without cause."

INSANE MOTHER KILLS CHILDREN.

Monterey, Calif., Oct. 25.—While temporarily deranged, Mrs. Louis Iverson, wife of a Salinas machinist, murdered three of her four maidens yesterday at Pacific Grove at the direction, she says, of a "supreme power." She first strangled her eldest daughter, Louis, aged 12 years. She then attempted the life of her eldest son, aged 11, who had just come into the house, but the boy broke away from her and took a train for his home in Salinas. She then strangled her son, Harold, aged six, and then went out of the house and got an ax with which she struck him a blow on the head. Later in the evening she killed her seven-months-old baby, Marie, by strangling her.

BLAIR IS BETTER.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—The condition of James L. Blair, director and formerly counsel of the World's fair, who fell in a swoon on his veranda last evening, is tonight declared to be better.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICES.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Impressive services were held today at the grave of General Albert Pike, formerly sovereign commander in the supreme council of Scottish Rites Masons of the southern jurisdiction, in the vaults of the council. Tributes to his memory were paid by Grand Commander James D. Richardson, General Robert W. Hall and by General E. B. Husey.

ANOTHER FATAL DISASTER IN THE NEW YORK SUBWAY

New York, Oct. 24.—The total of lives lost in the gigantic undertaking to provide New York with a rapid transit known as the "Subway" was materially added to tonight when a series of blasts at 195th street and Broadway loosened many tons of rock which fell on a gang of men engaged at work in the tunnel. At midnight two dead had been taken out, two others were lying in view with high rocks on them, dead, four severely injured had been taken out, and it was estimated that there were perhaps ten other men buried beneath the mass of stone.

The section of the tunnel where the fatality occurred is one of the most difficult in the whole line being built, through the solid rock. All through the 24 hours of the day men are working there and progress is slow. Tonight a

UNION MINERS SEEK TO PURCHASE STOCK

Butte, Mont., Oct. 24.—An unexpected move was made in the Amalgamated Copper situation today when an application was made by the miners union to John MacGinnis, vice president of the United Copper company, and his associates connected with the Montana Ore Purchasing company, to purchase their stock in the Boston & Montana company. The union would then dismiss the proceedings against the Boston & Montana company to the end that there would be a general resumption of the Amalgamated mines, smelters and various other plants throughout the state of Montana.

At a special meeting of the union, attended by about 3,000 miners, it was decided to offer MacGinnis and Foster \$500 a share for their 100 shares of the Boston & Montana stock. Another offer was made for the 100 shares of stock MacGinnis and Tamm hold in the Parrott Copper and Silver Mining company at a rate not to exceed \$100 a share.

Backed by Capitalists.

U. S. Senator Clark, A. J. Davis, acting in behalf of the First National bank, and John D. Ryan, president of the Daly Bank & Trust company, joined in a communication to the miners union under date of October 24 offering to furnish the organization sufficient money to purchase the stock at the figures stated.

They agreed to hold the stock only as security for the money advanced and will not ask the union to pay any deficiency arising from the sale of the stock or any interest on the money invested.

Deep water harbor, San Pedro bay, California, \$500,000; Wilmington harbor, California, \$500,000; San Pablo bay, California, \$50,000; Stockton channel, San Joaquin river, California, \$124,816; Sacramento and Feather rivers, California, \$26,000; Coquille river, Oregon, \$10,000; San bay, Oregon, \$60,000; Columbia river, Three falls rapids, Oregon and Washington, \$300,000; Canal at cascades of Columbia river, Oregon and Washington, \$80,000; Willamette and Yamhill rivers, above Portland, Oregon, \$90,000; Columbia and Willamette rivers, below Portland, Oregon, \$500,000; mouth of Columbia river, Oregon, \$50,000; Puget sound and tributary waters, \$30,000; New Whatcom harbor, Washington, \$35,000; Improvement Yellow-stone park, \$250,000.

Members of the miners union figure that the purchase of the MacGinnis-Foster-Tamm stock will immediately set at rest all talk of a shut-down for an indefinite period. The shares they hold in the two companies was the cause of the general suspension of work in the Amalgamated mines, Judge Clancy's injunction order having the effect of preventing the latter company from voting their stock of the Boston & Montana company and the Parrott company.

At the close of the meeting a commission consisting of Ed. Long, president of the union, Daniel Donovan, secretary, John Shea, financial secretary, P. J. Nugent and Jerry O'Neill proceeded at once to lay the proposition before Mr. MacGinnis.

He could not, however, be located up to a late hour tonight.

Confident of Settlement.

Thousands of men stood in front of the Miners Union hall all the afternoon awaiting developments. It was thought there would be an open-air meeting but none was held. After the executive session inside the hall, President Long made an address to the crowd in the street. He said he felt certain that the trouble would be settled within the next 24 hours and advised the miners to be on hand tomorrow night with their dinner pails.

None but men holding cards in the miners union were permitted to enter the hall. What transpired at the meeting was known only to members of the organization as the session was a secret one except for what information was given out after the adjournment. The first matter to come before the meeting was the proposition of Senator Clark and the local banks to

the miners union to purchase their stock in the Boston & Montana company and its officers. This is one of the cases in which Judge Clancy granted an injunction against the Boston & Montana company and which caused the closing down of the mines of the Amalgamated company. An appeal is taken from the whole of the injunction order that was granted by Judge Clancy.

Notices of appeal in the second MacGinnis case and on the cases of Daniel Tamm against the Parrott company will be filed on Monday.

A feature of the day was the crowds of idle men besieging the employment offices.

MacGinnis Left the City.

A report that John MacGinnis had left the city shortly after the decision of the Miners Union to purchase his stock in the Boston & Montana mine was made known, created considerable excitement among the miners tonight, and thousands of them gathered about the railroad depots. It is stated that MacGinnis left over the Short Line for Salt Lake.

The police have taken extra precautions to prevent disorder.

While there have been no disturbances the miners are in an ugly mood tonight. Mayor Mullins tomorrow will issue a proclamation ordering all the saloons and gambling houses of the city closed until the existing troubles are adjusted.

LOU DILLON'S RECORD

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24.—Lou Dillon, the peerless trotter owned by C. K. Billings of Chicago and driven by Millard Sanders, this afternoon proved her right to the proud title of Queen of the Turf by trotting a mile under adverse conditions in the remarkable time of 1:58 1/2. She was paced by a runner, and another runner followed closely to urge the mare to a supreme effort. The track of the Memphis Driving club never showed to better advantage. Sprinklers were employed throughout the day putting on finishing touches, and when the time was flashed to the spectators, hats were flung into the air and cheer followed cheer. Sanders was literally lifted from his sulky by an admiring crowd, while Mr. Billings was showered with congratulations. It was a noticeable fact that the watches of three official timers agreed to the fraction and many horsemen standing in the infield caught the time as officially announced to a fraction.

After the mare had been sent to her Sanders said:

"I am not a bit surprised at the results of Lou Dillon's effort. I expected to break the world's record, despite the adverse conditions. I desire to say that it is my candid opinion that Lou Dillon can trot as fast as any horse in the world can pace, and next year I will demonstrate this statement. With perfect conditions today I would be afraid to say how fast the mare would have been sent to her."

Other world records were broken this afternoon. Daril was driven by McDaniel in 2:00 1/2, the former pacing record for a mile being held by Dill Villard, her time being 2:03 1/2. Equity and the Monk were sent a mile against 2:12 trotting to pole record. The two horses were driven by Billings in faultless style and passed the wire in 2:09 1/2.

PRINCE ALERT CLIPS RECORD FOR HALF MILE

Providence, R. I., Oct. 24.—At the matinee races held at Narragansett Park this afternoon under the auspices of the Narragansett Park association, Prince Alert, the bay gelding owned by James Hanley of this city, clipped a quarter of a second from the world's record for a half mile, by going the distance in 57 1/2. His time for the quarter was 29 3/4 seconds.

ANOTHER FATAL DISASTER IN THE NEW YORK SUBWAY

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furnished money for the purchase of the MacGinnis stock. The offer was accepted with little or no opposition.

A resolution was passed suggesting the need of adequate laws to meet emergencies such as now confront the people of Butte and the entire state. Reference is also made, in the resolution, to the judicial officers of Silver Bow county, whom the resolution accuses of bias and prejudice in favor of one of the principal parties to the numerous suits involving millions of dollars.

Call for Extra Session.

In conclusion, the union calls upon Governor Toole to convene an extraordinary session of the legislature for the purpose of enacting legislation that will correct the evils mentioned as well as for the purpose of trying and impeaching any public officer in the state who may be proved guilty of malfeasance in office.

NEGLECTED Colds always lead to something serious.

They run into chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or consumption.

Don't wait, but take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral just as soon as your cough begins. A few doses will cure you then.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then take it. If he says don't, don't. Leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

a short time four badly injured Italian

were taken out and two dead men but the others remained pinned beneath the rocks. Two of those who were nearest the rescuers were so badly crushed that it was evident they could not live. To relieve their agony the physician administered morphine. An

incident occurred in the

rescue work that is

now

in

the

The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Published Every Thursday.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

PIERPONT MORGAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

THE Democracy and its allies have already commenced their work of discrediting the Republican national campaign of next year. In this labor of love and political necessity the leaders of the unwashed and undismayed have had the assistance of a certain, and potential, influence in Wall street.

The Wall Street Journal of recent date contains an illuminating disclosure regarding that "Journal of Civilization" Harper's Weekly, which is at once interesting and instructive.

The Journal points out that the reorganized concern of Harper & Brothers is controlled by a voting trust consisting of J. Pierpont Morgan Alexander E. Orr and G. B. M. Harvey. It also directs attention to the fact that Harper's Weekly has persistently, but covertly and skillfully assailed President Roosevelt and the policy which he has consistently pursued during the past two years in protecting the interests of the people against certain dangerous and powerful combinations of capital.

It required but limited perception to discern the connecting link between J. Pierpont Morgan, trustee, and the inspired tone of Harper's Weekly. In an editorial appearing in Harper's recently President Roosevelt is requested by its sapient editor to consider three salient points upon a right disposition of which as is pointed out, his political and official future may depend. It is needless to say that these points concern financial interests in which Mr. Morgan and his associates are financially interested. The Wall Street Journal in commenting upon this remarkable editorial says:

"Thus Harper's Weekly, voicing the opinion of certain powerful financial interests, tells President Roosevelt what he must do and then follows it up with a very well defined threat of what will happen if he refuses to walk in the path marked out for him."

Since Harper's published this hint and threat, the revelations concerning the Shipbuilding Trust promoted by J. Pierpont Morgan and Charles M. Schwab have become a national scandal. The duplicity and chicanery of the pair, Morgan and Schwab, and their grasping selfishness have been thoroughly exposed by their dupes and co-workers in the field of promotion.

The result has been a dissemination of doubt in every financial circle of the country. The public has been dazed and confused by the revelations of financial double-dealing involving Messrs. Morgan and Schwab and the indubitable fact remains that the exposure has done more to weaken public confidence and discourage investors than anything President Roosevelt or his distinguished attorney-general have done in the past two years, in demanding legitimate publicity concerning the workings of combinations of capital.

The Wall Street clique, which has touched elbows with Democracy in its attempt to discredit the president in advance of his campaign of next year, has been completely disarmed by the revelations of the Shipbuilding Trust. Mr. Morgan and his co-workers have failed utterly. In his campaign of 1904 President Roosevelt has nothing to dread from their assaults. Delivered from ambush their origin has already been disclosed.

And that is the only way in which Mr. Morgan fights.

AN IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATION.

FRANK P. SARGENT, commissioner general of the bureau of immigration, in his annual report, presents figures which show that the problem of foreign immigration has lost none of its importance to the welfare of the nation. Immigration figures usually are startling to those who do not keep continually posted on government statistics. Those contained in the present report must be exceptionally so, for there are very few people in the United States who have had any conception of the rate of the alien inflow during the past year. Reports that were contained in press dispatches of the extraordinary number of arrivals were taken to indicate that a previous low average was being made up. Commissioner Sargent states that the aggregate for the fiscal year of 1903 was nearly one-third larger than for the preceding year.

Mr. Sargent's exact figures for 1903 are 857,046, an excess over those of last year of 208,303, or 32 per cent. Alien cabin passengers add about 64,000 to these figures, or 105,000 more than the greatest number heretofore reported in any one year. More than 185,000 of the immigrants who have come in during the past year could neither read nor write.

The dangers of this influx have been pointed out with sufficient frequency and emphasis not to require extended comment. Commissioner Sargent, however, lays strong emphasis on the grave danger to the country found in the colonization of alien communities in our great cities. "Such colonies," he says, "are a menace to the physical, social, moral, and political security of the country."

Removed from the sweat shops and slums of the great cities, says the commissioner, given the opportunity to acquire a home, every alien, however radical his theories of government and individual rights may have been, will become a conservative, a supporter in theory and practice of those institutions under whose benign protection he has acquired and can defend his household goods.

Suitable legislation is therefore strongly urged to establish agencies by means of which, either with or without the co-operation of the states, aliens shall be made acquainted with the resources of the country at large, the industrial needs of the various sections, in both skilled and unskilled labor, the cost of living, the wages, the price and capabilities of the lands, the character of the climate, the duration of the seasons—in short, all of that information furnished by some of the great railways.

In other words, it is possible for the immigration bureaus of the railways to overcome or counteract some of the evils brought about by the immigration bureaus of the steamship companies. If the government can aid in the distribution of these would-be citizens along the lines recommended by Mr. Sargent, it may go a long way toward the solution of some of the most vexed problems in national development.

RAILWAY PROSPERITY.

WO significant news items affecting railway interests have just been printed. One states that the Baltimore & Ohio railway has done an immense business during the past year and that its earnings increased 10 per cent over last year, which in itself was a record-breaking year. The other is the concomitant of this and is to the effect that the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia have had the largest business in the history of the concern. No less than six finished engines have been turned out every day or about 2,000 for the year. It is

evident, therefore, that the prosperity of the railway and of other roads has made business good for the locomotive works, and that increased business has demanded better motive power.

The outlook for business for next year is very satisfactory. Though not quite as many orders are on the books as were in hand 12 months ago, it must be remembered that during the past 12 months every manufacturing establishment has been running overtime in order to meet the demands upon it and to supply rush orders. A sufficient number of orders are now booked to keep nearly every manufacturing concern in the country at work for six months and even longer. Therefore, with those that are sent in from time to time, there is no danger of stagnation in any branch of industry.

COLORADO'S INTEREST IN FORESTRY.

HERE is no apparent reason why the bureau of forestry should not be transferred to the department of agriculture. This department is at present in charge of four different officers and the confusion which results thereby precludes the adoption of a uniform policy and is detrimental to the best interests of the forestry bureau.

The west is especially interested in the work of preserving the forests and of replanting those areas which are now denuded. Anything therefore which will tend to simplify this work and to place it upon a better basis will meet with the approval of the people of this region.

It will be generally admitted that the agents of the forestry bureau have done careful and intelligent work. They have, however, been badly hampered by causes set forth, sometimes by opposition of narrow-minded congressmen and often for lack of funds. The campaign of education which is progressing, however, under the leadership of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the able head of the forestry bureau, is having larger and more important results with every passing year.

AN ESSENTIAL DUTY OF CONGRESS.

MONG the important matters which will come before the coming congress at its regular session, bills for the protection of the president should receive prompt and careful attention, so that it may result in the passage of some practical, effective measure.

There have been altogether too many so-called "cranks" on the trail of President Roosevelt during the past few months. No less than six have been arrested at the White house since the president's return from Oyster Bay. It is more than likely that other arrests may have occurred and not been reported, for the secret service officials have concluded from experience that the publications of reports of these attempts instigate others, and they therefore have decided on the policy of suppressing the details as far as possible.

The matter was so fully discussed and public sentiment was so thoroughly aroused, in the months succeeding the assassination of the late President McKinley that it seems extraordinary that so long a time should elapse without some effective action.

The democratic spirit which dislikes everything savoring of monarchical institutions is prejudiced against anything in the nature of a body-guard or any provision which tends to make the president inaccessible. But it should be remembered that actual conditions now are very different from those which prevailed in the early days. Anarchistic publications then had no circulation. "Yellow" journals with vile and slanderous cartoons perverting weak minds to viciousness had not yet appeared as evidence of the existence of a personal devil. Europe had not yet discovered America as a convenient dumping ground for the scum of her population.

Under present conditions, promotion to the presidency brings with it a personal danger greater than that of war. The chief executive immediately becomes a shining mark for "cranks," anarchists and maniacs. Without due restriction of his personal liberty, he is entitled to all the protection which the most stringent laws can give.

No sentimental foolishness as to "democratic simplicity" should be allowed to prevent the early passage and strict enforcement of such measures.

ENCOURAGE COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

HE citizens of Colorado Springs who failed to attend the football game at Washburn field on Saturday afternoon lost the opportunity of seeing one of the most interesting games of recent years.

As it was, the crowd present was large, intensely interested and enthusiastic. But it was not as large as it should have been. Athletics have come to be recognized as a distinctive and growing element in college life, and as such are worthy of most liberal patronage and support.

The day is past in our American life when these institutions graduate from their portals men of large brain and weak body; of highly developed mentality and poorly nourished physique. The athletic side of college education is quite as important as the mental training, and a football match should attract as large an audience as a Greek play or a prize declamation contest.

Encouragement stimulates ambition, and with proper encouragement Colorado college athletes may ultimately win a high place in the next few years among western colleges and universities.

Besides, it advertises the college.

The president is practical, even when facing a religious gathering. He asked those assembled at the Missionary meeting in Washington yesterday whether they were merely going to sing "God Save the State," or help do their part for civic righteousness. It is evident that the president is well aware that there is a great deal of fervor in song which is never crystallized into action.

The latest Denver murder of the series which has been running now on average of three a week for some months seems to have had a very proper ending. The woman in the case still survives and the masculine person is very much deceased.

Russia is said to be resentful toward the United States on account of the attitude of Americans toward the czar in the Japanese affair. Russia has very few friends among the nations and she had better keep mum.

Uncle Sam has a pretty good navy after all. Admiral Bowles reports 252 vessels in the navy fit for service and 45 building. Will some one please send a marked copy to Emperor William.

THE MERCHANT AND THE NEWSPAPER.

The merchant who thinks he can "get along" without the local newspaper, is right. He can also get along without sugar in his coffee, paint on his house, or clothes on his back. That is, he can exist. But if he will devote a little careful study to the subject of "getting along" with the local newspaper, he will find the greatest assistance he ever employed at any price. The subject, however, like any other, should be studied. Don't imagine that any kind of rubbish about your business, that you do not publish, will be of any use. "Never make a move without a well-defined object in view" applies to nothing more completely than to advertising. The statements you make through the paper are only half of the proposition. Before making them be sure you are ready to execute what you promise, and if it is at all reasonable, you'll find that the newspaper does its part all right. (The Ad. Writer, St. Louis.)

CHARITY IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

HE day has passed when the usefulness of organized charity as compared with the giving of a spasmodic sort is not fully recognized.

In Colorado Springs, quite as much as in any city of its size in the country, there is need for sincere, earnest, consecrated charitable work. There are so many persons here who need not only physical help but a kind word. Many of them flock here who have little or no means; they have their railway fare and but little else and very soon after they arrive they become practically objects of charity.

One cannot blame them—they are seeking that for which man will give all else—his life, and though they may only be able to reach this haven of restoration they must be taken care of after they get here and there is no organization so prepared to attend to this duty as the Associated Charities. But to do this work, this work which is not the burden of a few persons but is a part of the duty and the responsibility of every man and woman of the city, requires money. The more money that is given the better the duty can be performed, the more suffering can be alleviated and the more comforts can be given to those who are in distress.

Again, one of the principal duties of organized charity is to single out, to sift the needy and deserving cases from the impostors and from those who have a claim upon others and, who should be aided by others. It is not a pleasant task to do this sort of work, but in justice to the deserving and in justice to those persons who open their pocketbooks to work of the society it is necessary that only the genuinely needy be given the required assistance.

Colorado Springs is therefore, called upon to care not only for those of its own citizens who are in distress through old age, illness and decrepitude, but it is likewise asked to lend a hand to the invalid who comes in search of health. To do this requires that high type of benevolence which gives not only to one's own but to a stranger.

It is, therefore, desirable and necessary that the Associated Charities organization receive the cordial and hearty support of the people. It is a valued and important institution and one whose works commends itself to every kindly and charitably disposed person in the community.

CRIPPLE CREEK RAILWAY SITUATION.

HE Denver & Southwestern Railway company finds itself in a condition of financial embarrassment and is unable to meet the payments of interest on its bonded indebtedness.

Two interest payments are overdue and unpaid besides other pressing liabilities. It is therefore proposed to re-issue the bonds, scaling down the interest, and thus reduce the fixed charges of the concern.

The fact of the case clearly seems to be that the company is overburdened with debt, that it was either floated at too great a cost or that its earnings were entirely insufficient to pay its heavy charges, or possibly both of these conditions have prevailed.

As is very well known, the company, when it had a monopoly of the business in and out of the Cripple Creek district, was a good money maker. In fact, it was too great a money maker for those who contributed to its earnings. The result was the building of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railway, known as "The Short Line."

It is evident from the report of financial difficulty made by the Denver & Southwestern and the recent report of prosperity made by the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District railway that the business has been largely transferred to the Short Line.

While it is regrettable to observe embarrassment in a railway or any other business concern, it is tolerably clear that if one or the other of the railways must survive, the sympathies of the people of this section will be with the local concern, inaugurated, fostered and built by Colorado Springs men.

A DECISION AGAINST DOWIE.

AN ATTACHMENT against Dowie's carriage in New York to cover judgment secured by a lawyer for professional services has brought the "prophet" into direct association with a case decided in New York state which is of national interest.

A Dowleite in that state was charged with letting his child die from pneumonia without medical treatment. The father was convicted in 1901 in a local court and the appellate division of the state supreme court reversed this decision. The case was carried to the court of appeals which sustained the trial court. John Alexander Dowie engaged a lawyer to assist in the defense and subsequently declined to pay him, a procedure which ultimately resulted in the confiscation of the "prophet's" carriage.

It is the first time that there has been a ruling by a court of last resort on a case of this kind in this country. In general the decision follows the line that "religious liberty" can not be made an excuse for crime or even misdemeanor.

In other words, under the decision of the New York court of appeals, the welfare of the community cannot be sacrificed to idiosyncrasies of individuals. Bigamy can be punished under the law even if polygamy is a matter of religious principle. In the same way human sacrifice might be claimed to be a part of a religious rite but any fanatic who pleaded "religious liberty" as a defense to a charge of murder would stand little chance with a jury composed even of Dowleites.

ROBERT H. THURSTON.

HE sudden death of Robert H. Thurston of Cornell removes one of the most widely-known and best-beloved professors in the technical schools of the United States. In addition to his proficiency in his chosen line of work, which brought him an international reputation, "Bobby" Thurston, as he was affectionately known to all of his students, had that rare personality which made him seem a friend to all who entered his classrooms.

His father was Robert Lawson Thurston, a distinguished mechanical engineer, born in the year 1800, who assisted in founding the first steam engine building establishment in New England. But the genius which he inherited Robert H. Thurston crowned with the success which comes from indefatigable energy and persistency. No man in his profession was more thoroughly familiar with the abstruse theories of mechanics and engineering and yet none was more thoroughly practical. These facts are attested by his books and his inventions.

Moreover, Professor Thurston had the ability, by no means universal among instructors who are themselves eminent, of imparting his knowledge to others and in such a way as to stimulate as well as to assist. Graduates under Thurston have originality, as well as knowledge.

Profound sorrow over the death of Professor Thurston will not be confined to Ithaca and the present members of the university. Wherever there is a Cornell man throughout the wide world there will be a sincere mourner.

Mr. Bryan is clinging to that \$50,000 legacy with all the ardor with which he hangs on to 16 to 1.

STABILITY OF AMERICAN BANKS.

WO FAILURES in Baltimore and two in Pittsburgh, involving all told many millions of dollars, have occurred in the last few days.

These financial difficulties while creating some concern have caused nothing resembling a panic in either of the cities directly concerned or elsewhere. That they have not done so is due wholly to the confidence which has been built up in the two cities in the past by sober and conservative financing.

This episode illustrates, also, how far advanced banking methods have become since the panic of the Cleveland administration. At that time less important failures started a panic that wrought havoc to industries all over the land.

Now, the solidarity of financial institutions is such that undue tension at any local point is quickly relieved. Business enterprises in a growing country like ours depend largely on public confidence, and our bankers, carrying out the Republican fiscal policy, stand as a unit in upholding confidence. Their patriotic action is in marked contrast with those political hucksters who hope to thrive by crying out-woe and predicting calamity.

One lesson that these failures should teach is that speculative industries, depending upon the distant future for returns, should be financed only with cash in hand.

If this important fact is brought home to the mind of every banker and financier, thus securing a more critical examination of investments, the failures will not have been without usefulness and value.

A Trinidad man thinks that he has discovered a deposit of radium which at current prices ought to be worth a few billions of dollars. No doubt, however, he would be willing to take \$10,000 for an undivided half interest.

Good Short Stories

SENATOR VERSUS ROUGH RIDER.

Senator Shelby Cullom of Illinois went to the white house one day to see the president. "Who's in there?" he asked of Captain Loeffler, the doorman. "Somebody who was in the rough riders," Loeffler replied. "Oh, well," said Cullom, as he turned away, "what chance has a mere senator?"—(New York World.)

* * *

FIRST AMERICAN.

A little boy goes to Sunday school not far from the city hall was asked by his teacher who was the first man. "First man?" I know," said the boy. "He was George Washington."

When the teacher told him that he was wrong, and that Adam was the first man, our youthful friend replied, "Oh, you are speaking of foreigners. I thought you meant Americans!"—(Philadelphia Ledger.)

* * *

IDENTIFIED.

A story illustrating his readiness of speech is told of Curran, the Irish wit. When Curran, who was of not very prepossessing appearance, presented himself one day at the house of a noble lord, who had not had the honor of his personal acquaintance, his lordship exclaimed:

"

EASTERN MEN BUY BIG DAIRY BUSINESS

The property and good will of the Broadmoor Dairy company have been transferred to Dr. John Hutchinson and Edwin M. Bosworth, of this city, and the new owners will take formal possession November 1.

The purchasers will inaugurate extensive improvements, and it is their intention to increase the capacity of the dairy and extend the already large trade.

Among the most marked improvements to be made will be the introduction of the milking machine, the first in the city, and an invention of recent date.

The transfer includes the present barns and other buildings, the land, which comprises about 300 acres, and the herd of cows, consisting of about 150 of the best breeds of milk cows. It is the further intention to completely renovate all the barns, and adopt a uniform system for the grooming and care of the stock by hygienic methods.

Will Increase Herds.

The herds will be increased and within a year the new owners expect to have from 500 to 600 head. It is also planned to include the raising of horses and chickens on the ground. The present herd of cows consists of the best breeds of Jersey, Holstein and Swiss cattle, and the additions that are made will be largely of the same breeds.

The amount of milk each cow is giving will be carefully tabulated and compared with the food eaten for the purpose of determining the worth of various breeds, and the entire business will be conducted on a systematic basis. It is largely for this purpose that the milking machines will be introduced and other innovations.

In speaking of the deal yesterday, Dr. Hutchinson said: "We will take charge of the business November 1, and will conduct it in all respects as a modern and scientific dairy should be. We will increase the herd as soon as possible and within the year will add the raising of hogs and chickens to the business now carried on. There are 300 acres in the ranch, which will furnish us with all the pasture we need, although we will do most of our feeding in the barn."

The installation of the milking machine will enable us to attend to the milking of the entire herd of cattle with two or three men, and make the dairy products more sanitary. The machine is run with a gasoline engine, and works on a suction system which practically duplicates the human hand in milking. The machine is practically new to this country. It is in extensive use in Australia, however, and is a decided success, making it possible to conduct the dairy business on a far more economical basis.

The property which has thus changed hands has been owned for several years by H. J. and F. E. Bryant. It is the best known and the largest dairy in the city, and the announcement regarding the improvements to be made will be read with interest by patrons and the general public.

Dr. Hutchinson and Mr. Bosworth are recent arrivals in the city, having come from Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Hutchinson is the son-in-law, and his partner is the son of Giles R. Bosworth, who also came from Pittsburgh about four months ago.

The family is occupying the Stratton residence at 115 North Weber street.

MAY INVEST MONEY HERE

Owners of Rhodesia Impressed With Camp.

MR. HAMMOND TALKS

MEMBERS OF BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY TOURING THE WEST FOR IDEAS—SIR CHARLES METCALF AND OTHERS IN PARTY.

"The irrigation system in use in Colorado is the best we have seen anywhere, and is well worthy of adaptation for use in the development of South Africa," said J. F. Jones, one of the joint managers of the British South African company, at the Antlers hotel last night.

I have also been impressed with the manner of railroad construction in the state," he continued, "and with the development of the mining resources."

"You gentlemen have had some of the hardest propositions imaginable to tackle and the mines in the Cripple Creek district show that the development of the mineral resources has been carried on in a most systematic and praiseworthy manner."

Mr. Jones is here with a party of London capitalists, all of whom are interested in the British South African company.

It includes Sir Charles Metcalf, consulting engineer of the Rhodesian railways and of the British South African company; G. A. Hobson, Sir Charles Metcalf's business partner; Robert Benson, president of the Charter Trust and agency of London, the financing corporation of Rhodesia; and Ansel Oppenheim, vice president of the Chicago and Great Western railway.

Came With Hammond.

While not a member of the party, John F. Hayes, Hammond of the Guggenheim Exploration company conducted them over the Cripple Creek district yesterday, showing them the mines in the great gold camp. Mr. Hammond brought the gentlemen to Colorado and will be with them until they leave.

The British South African company has a charter from the British government giving it to the land and resources of the province of Rhodesia in South Africa. It is in this manner that the British government develops its colonies, and the British South African company is really a developing company. It constitutes the government of Rhodesia, and the actions of its officers constitute the the government actions of the colony, the board of directors acting as a parliament and the various officers filling the functions of ordinary civil officials in addition to their duties as the officers of a corporation.

Development of Rhodesia.

Rhodesia is one of the most promising of English colonies in South Africa, and has a population of approximately 1,000,000, of which number 1,000,000 are natives and the balance English and other white colonists. About 2,000 miles of railroad have already been built and additional lines are being planned.

The mineral resources of the colony are very promising, consisting of gold, silver, copper and zinc, in addition to coal in large quantities. In the northern part of the colony is an arid belt which will require irrigation to bring it into cultivation and in that respect and in respect to the mineral resources and railway construction, the British South African company is confronted with much the same problems that confront the early settlers of Colorado and other western states.

Mr. Jones and the other members of the party are interested in learning the manner in which the early settlers of the western states met the problems before them, in order that they may benefit by their experience.

America's Object Lesson.

"America at one time learned from England," said Mr. Jones, "but all those who would learn the lesson of practical development are now turning to America, where the most remarkable development known has taken place. I am the representative of the British South African company, a chartered corporation with a capital of \$20,000,000, and am here for the purpose of securing the benefit of the experience of those who have had to meet the same questions as confront us."

"We are learning the manner of handling irrigation here, the system of education, and all other things that will be beneficial to us. We will adopt as much of the system in vogue here as we deem best, and we will crib from all of them."

"We have found that we have been building our railroads on much the same plan followed here. That is the roads are built out into undeveloped country, and form the basis of future development that would not be possible without them."

To Adopt School System.

"The free public school system appeals to us as being the best system of education, and it can be said with certainty that in great measure the American school system will be introduced in Rhodesia."

"The company has all the responsibilities of the British government on its shoulders, and we are anxious to do the best possible thing for the advancement of the country. Our company is supreme in the colony, and will so remain until the inhabitants are sufficiently advanced to take over the government in their own behalf."

"We have been in the United States about two weeks and will be here about two weeks longer before we return to London. In that time we expect to complete our stock of data and will make up our report to the board of directors of the company, which in turn will adopt certain of our recommendations and reject others."

"The future of Rhodesia will have been advanced by our visit to America and to Colorado."

The party will start for Pueblo this morning at 11 o'clock and will go from there through several of the southwest states, and then on to St. Louis and to Pittsburgh and New York, where they will embark for England.

Mr. Hammond said that his visit to Cripple Creek was to inspect the properties of the Guggenheim company.

"My visit has nothing to do with the strike at the mines, and while we are very interested in the outcome of the strike, we will take no action beyond that which is already being taken by the Mine Owners association," said Mr. Hammond.

"In order, however, to keep the mines belonging to the company in good working condition it is necessary to make a complete technical examination at regular intervals, and it is the making of the stocks held by Stratton in the Colorado Springs & Interurban railway at \$750,000, while the experts gave the value as \$1,000,000.

There will be one or two witnesses examined further regarding the old matters tomorrow, provided Judge Elston is not called to Chicago. The experts examining the mines at Cripple Creek, will be able to report it is thought, in a week or ten days, and with them the investigation will be practically at a close."

ARM'S THAT CLASPED HER WERE COLD IN DEATH.

Mrs. Florence Lee, a young woman 21 years of age, was found dead in bed this morning at the residence of Anthony Bott, one of Colorado City's oldest and most prominent residents, by Miss Mabel Riley, with whom she had been spending the evening and night. During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Bott, Miss Riley had charge of their residence.

Mrs. Lee had not been feeling well for several days and heart failure is stated to have been the cause of her death. She is the daughter of William Jordan, a well known resident of Colorado City, who lives at 121 Jefferson avenue. She leaves one child, a little girl, between 3 and 4 years of age.

According to Miss Riley's story, she and Mrs. Lee retired rather early as Mrs. Lee had not been feeling well during the evening.

The property belonging to the executors of the estate was valued at \$1,000,000, while the other \$2,000,000 will be made up in the report on the mining properties provided the same ratio of increase is shown.

The inventory filed by the executors gave the real property belonging to the estate at \$1,000,000, while the testimony of the experts is at \$750,000. The property belonging to the International Realty company is given in the inventory as \$1,000,000, while the testimony before Judge Elston gives it as \$1,500,000. The executors valued the stock held by Stratton in the Colorado Springs & Interurban railway at \$750,000, while the experts gave the value as \$1,000,000.

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A Neglected "God's Acre" on the Mesa

THE TRAIL ON THE MESA.

VER the mesa, bare and brown,
Under the blazing southern sun,
A worn old trail leads forth from
the town.
To the dwelling of those whose toll is
done.

A little cluster of graves, forlorn,
Forgotten, lonely, unkempt, and still;
While round the cactus and through the
thorn.

The narrow trail creeps over the hill.

Somebody's lover, somebody's friend,
Under each wooden head-board lies;
Somebody's drama played to the end.
To praising mortals or weeping skies.

Sin and sorrow and love, now past,
Strength to conquer, and faults to fall;
These they have known; and then, at last,
The slow sad journey over the trail.

The sun is rising home to his rest,
The gates of the great corral swing wide;
The trail leads on to the heart of the west,
Over the crest of the great divide.

—Florence E. Pratt.

FEW OF the thousands of tourists, and even residents of this city, who have driven over the high mesa west of the city know that, lifted on its brown summit there is a ruined God's acre.

It is the deserted graveyard of the pioneers of 40 years ago.

As you drive across the mesa westward, away off to the left you will catch a view of some heaps of bricks, some straggling broken paling fences,

and among them the gleam of half a dozen white stones.

Only one living thing relieves the dreary monotony of the place, a stunted evergreen, whose roots reach down and twine around the lonely inmate of a forgotten grave.

DESOLATE AND NEGLECTED.

The original space occupied by this graveyard was a couple of acres. Years ago an attempt was made to protect it

from the cattle browsing on the mesa, and a wire fence was stretched around a portion of it. But the wire has rusted away, the posts have rotted, until now it stands the most desolate, neglected and forgotten graveyard in Colorado.

The oldest decipherable head stone dates back to 1864. It is a rude sandstone slab and the name "C. Hanlon, aged 64, May 20, 1864" is carved in fading lines of rude script, as though

some kindly hand had traced the record with a crude and imperfect tool.

In the old days, when men flocked across the plains, and camped in the shadow of the Rockies in their way to the farther golden west, some of them sickened and died and were buried here.

It was not the first graveyard in the shadow of Pike's Peak. Where the fourth ward school house now stands saw the first burial place of white men among the foothills.

"That was the graveyard where they shot a man to start it," said one of the oldest inhabitants a few days ago. That was the cemetery of tragedy; the last resting place of the pioneers of our earlier civilization.

CEMETERY OF PATHOS.

This graveyard on the mesa is the cemetery of pathos. As it grew it became the recognized burying place of Colorado City, but for a dozen years past no interments have been made there. Scores of bodies have been removed to other resting places, and now all those that remain are forgotten.

Their very names have passed from memory. Two or three wooden planks, bleached gray by the elements, but with not the slightest decipherable mark to tell who rests beneath, dot the desolate expanse.

The two or three marble slabs have

preserved their lettering in sharp lines. This is due to climatic conditions. One of the freshest, apparently, reads:

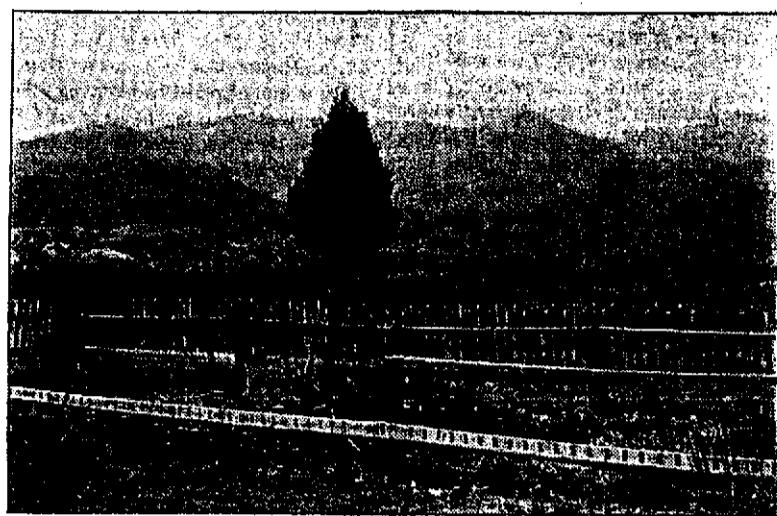
ARTHUR CUYLER,
Son of W. F. and M. A. Warren,
June 28, 1872.

All of the known dead have been gradually removed to other resting places. But parents and friends have followed their own dead or have moved

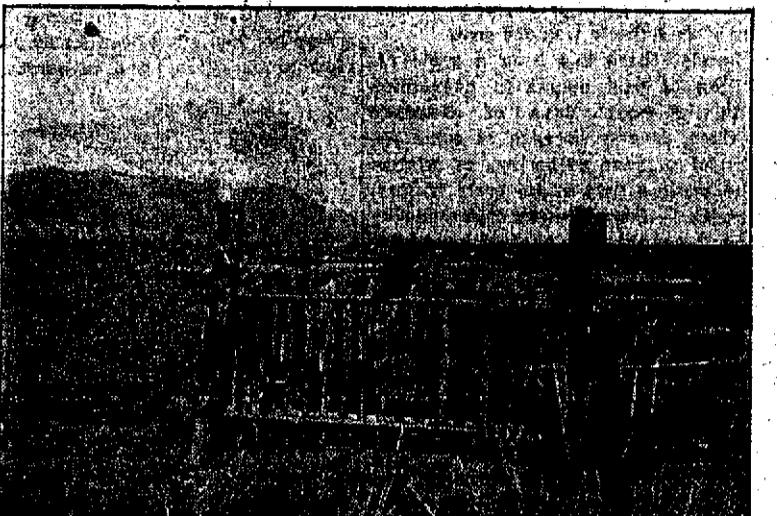
farther towards the setting sun. In eastern cities there are children, possibly of other men, white-haired women who have never looked upon the last resting place of father or husband, and who never will. The level soil, dotted with cactus and sage brush and gray mesquite grass, hides for ever any distinguishable mark of the mounds that were once raised above these dead of long ago.

The indecipherable stones, the silence, the barrenness, present a picture of the fulfillment of the prophetic description the "abomination of desolation."

There are three Tolstoi settlements in England—at Christchurch; Purleigh, Essex; and on the Cotswold Hills, no long distance from Gloucester, but rather nearer to the town of Stroud. The current number of the magazine called *Vitality* has an illustrated article on the latter colony, with which the editor was rather disappointed. It was begun five years ago on the communal plan, but that failed. There are now eight huts, with ten men, four women and four children on this Whiteway farm, the inhabitants including two young men belonging to a well-known London family. Government is passive, and there is no resistance to wrongs done.—(Westminster Gazette,



VIEW OF NEGLECTED GRAVEYARD.



PRIVATE LOT AT GRAVEYARD.

How Tourists "Decorate" the Scenery

TO BE SEEN and known of men is one of the great weaknesses of the American people.

It finds its expression in the almost insatiable desire on the part of some to write their names in public places; to carve their initials on trees and whenever a jackknife can cut its way into the wood of historic places.

There is scarcely a water tank along a western trunk line whose massive beams are not covered with the initials of chance passersby, or the sign manu- nals of predatory tramps.

It remains for Cheyenne canon, however, to take the palm for a unique display of one phase of this universal evidence of human weakness. At the head of one of the wearisome climbs in the canon there are to be found shrubs, saplings and full grown trees sifted white with what from a distance looks like a midsummer snow.

CARDS OF VISITORS.

But it's nothing of the kind. It is the cards of visitors impaled on the branches of the trees. Some are held on pins. Two or three six-penny nails have been driven into the trunk of one of the larger trees and cards

have been stuck on this until the exposed length of the nail is completely hidden.

A fallen trunk prostrate along the edge of a precipice, has been covered white with visiting cards, business cards, and even old envelopes with the names of the foolish inscribed thereon.

The accompanying photograph furnishes some idea of this odd example of an inherent human failing.

Women's names, married and single, figure largely in the collection. There are thousands of them. It must be confessed that the sentiments penciled by subsequent male visitors upon some of these cards would not look well in print.

MISS DOLLY'S CARD.

Some of the comments of the rude men are amusing:

Thus, on the card of "Miss Dolly Fetzer," some waggish fellow has written:

"Oh, Dolly, we have missed you far, far, away."

Here's another; beneath the name of "Miss Daisy Johnson," is written: "Daisy, you are a peach."

Unfortunately, the cards of the women do not indicate the city from which they hail. A good many have not even the prefix of "Miss" or "Mrs." Some of the writers have inscribed sentiments on their cards before jabs-



CARDS OF TOURISTS ABOVE SEVEN FALLS.

banging them on the leafless twigs, or Dhu twisted, when she wrote on a shiny bit of pasteboard with a hard pencil below her name:

"Twas worth ten years of peaceful life

One glance at this array."

VERY GUSHY.

But the gushiest of all the misspelled gushy sentiments inscribed at this palpitating altitude appears on the

card of a young lady whose name in shields, elk heads, spread eagles, and

and bushes and fallen trunks there

was not a card that bore name or

appearance or being above the common-

place.

There are hundreds of envelopes with

business addresses, and, presumably,

the name of the visitor. There is the

same display of doubtful wit and smart

sayings on many of these.

Mr. Josh. A. Polk left his card in a

conspicuous place tacked on the trunk

of a tree. Some wag wrote beneath:

"You are not a Josh, you are a — fool."

The agent of a western beer firm

displays a large card conspicuously,

upon which appears in large letters the

words: "Blue Ribbon Beer," to which

has been added the words in lead pencil

"Is used exclusively by temperance

people."

AN ADVERTISER.

Mr. Peter Dolby, New York, left his card in the canon, and some graceless scamp has written, "Mr. Peter Dolby-baby, no one but a rag doll would advertise here."

A Britisher, Mr. Henry Legge, 81 York road, London got it thuswise: "Henry, was you ever pulled?" To this was added in another hand, "Nixie."

A careful search revealed one thing, that among the thousands of cards tacked on, hung on, stuck on, the trees

which becomes of the cards?

A good many blow away and the bottom of the pools in the vicinity. Others flutter up and down the mountain side. Thousands rot in the interstices of the rocks. The remainder are scraped off and scooped up by unromantic attendants who make a bonfire of them before winter sets in.

The Isthmian Canal Question

(Special to the Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The president is now at work on his message to the regular session of congress. There will be no new matter for him to discuss and possibly several which the complication arises from the fact that Secretary Shaw has been after Somerville for some time, and he was just about to have him relieved from office. The result of this article, criticising the president, therefore, is really to save him his job, rather than to lose it. It would not be safe, however, for other government officials, now under fire, to adopt this course as a general rule for saving themselves.

Economy at West Point.
The proverbial extravagance of army officers can hardly be laid at the door of West Point. The strictest economy is the rule there. Each cadet receives a yearly allowance from the government of \$540, and he is forbidden to receive one cent from any other source. Of the sum mentioned he never handles a penny. It is drawn in monthly installments from the United States treasury by the treasurer of the academy, who expends it according to regulation. So strict is the rule against the handling of any money whatever by the cadets that they are not allowed to have pockets in their coats.

Colonel Mills, the superintendent of the academy, recommends that the government bear the expense of lighting the quarters, and renewing the furniture in them, as well as some other incidents, amounting in all to about \$20 a year for each cadet, and that this sum be added to the equipment fund, for which \$4 is deducted monthly from the pro rata income of \$45. The equipment fund is used in the purchase of an outfit upon graduation.

At present there are 495 cadets at West Point, the maximum provided by law being 533. The treasurer of the academy is also the quartermaster and commissary officer, and provides, prepares and serves their meals, purchases the materials for, and makes and mends their uniforms, and attends to the laundry. This last is quite a considerable item in a cadet's expenses. Some idea of the proportions which it

dent, but by his active supporters. The president has decided not to ask for Somerville's resignation for the reason that it would be accepted as arising from this article published in the magazine. The complication arises from the fact that Secretary Shaw has been after Somerville for some time, and he was just about to have him relieved from office. The result of this article, criticising the president, therefore, is really to save him his job, rather than to lose it. It would not be safe, however, for other government officials, now under fire, to adopt this course as a general rule for saving themselves.

Canal matters are occupying considerable time and energy, not only in the state department, but at the White house, but great secrecy is maintained as to what is doing. Senator Morgan and the Nicaraguan representatives have been in conference with the president and the secretary of state, and it is supposed that some preliminary agreement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in addition to those already made, is being formed. The general belief, however, is that some deal will yet be made with Panama.

Saved Job by Criticism.

A curious bit of official history has been recorded in the case of Somerville, a member of the board of general appraisers in New York. Somerville is the man who recently published an article in the North American Review reflecting very seriously upon the president's southern policy in the matter of appointing colored men to office. This criticism, undoubtedly, irritated the president considerably and incensed his friends, and Somerville's head was demanded, not by the presi-

dent, but by his active supporters. The president has decided not to ask for Somerville's resignation for the reason that it would be accepted as arising from this article published in the magazine.

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Economy at West Point.

Professor Henry Gannett, of the U. S. geological survey, has returned to Washington burdened with a cargo of papers accumulated in his work of taking the Philippine census. It will be months before the data is gotten into printable shape. Consequently, the election of Philippine legislature will be indefinitely postponed until an apportionment, based on the official census can be made. It is now believed that the first session of that legislature will open January 1, 1905, at Manila. Professor Gannett's report covers not

only an enumeration of the population, but statistics of manufactures, transportation, and the agriculture of the islands. The expense of his work is to be borne by the Insular government, but the expenditure involved in printing the facts gathered will be met by the national treasury.

Philippine Census.

On the official papers there is nothing on the subject of the purchase and sale of women in the Moro Islands. However, a returned officer tells that they are quite as much an article of commerce as sugar or coffee. The Maharajah of Bongoa, who was asked to place a money value on the quartermaster's wife in that district, squinted up his eyes contemplatively, and finally appraised her at \$100. He took into account her size, perhaps, for she is a Jinoesque woman, because when asked to put a similar value on the slim and graceful wife of the American governor,

promptly made it \$80. The value of the market female is \$40 Mexican.

Government in Grocery Trade.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that Uncle Sam carries on quite a number of businesses of a nature that puts him in the line of quite ordinary trade. For instance, he is the biggest printer in the world, everybody does know that, he is a heavy peddler of waste paper, and just recently he has gone into the grocery business. It would appear that he was really reluctant to take up this branch of trade, but was forced to it. Whenever a suspected cargo arrives in any port of the United States, the customs officials promptly select a case of the goods and forward it for inspection to the chemists of the agricultural department, who make an analysis. Sometimes, the goods under suspicion are canned or bottled, and under such circumstances, only one bottle or can is opened. It became quite a problem how to dispose of the remaining cans or bottles in the case. They could not be returned to the importer. Then, too, they cost the department something for a case of goods cannot be boldly confiscated, from an importer before it is proven that he is bringing in an adulterated article, so the government pays for whatever it takes up for investigation. If the sample is found to be adulterated, it is sold, that is, it is going to be under the new arrangement. Just what the method of sale will be has not been decided. It is suggested that public auctions, after the manner of the dead letter office auctions will be most popular. Adulterated goods are, of course, destroyed.

Importers have not objected to the proposed plan, as it secures them a government certificate for their goods, a thing which can be advertised to advantage. "Approved and sold by the U. S. government" should be quite a card.

Cortelyou's Department.

Notwithstanding the strenuous bid for notoriety which the postoffice department has been making since the beginning of 1903, by far the greater part of public interest is centered in the new department of commerce and labor. Those who know its head, Secretary Cortelyou, when he was secretary to the president, are intent upon his methods in balancing the seesaw of government relations towards labor and capital, and in turning the crank that keeps moving the merry-go-round of commerce. His years in the White house gave him tact sufficient for the first, and it is believed he was born with energy enough for the second. He has certainly made selection of capable men to assist him in the person of James Garfield, popularly known about Washington as "Jimmy Garfield." Mr. Garfield is the hardest kind of a worker, yet he takes things easily, without fuss, pomposity or excitement of any kind. While acting as one of the civil service commissioners, he used the desk which had formerly been occupied by President Roosevelt. Upon Jimmie Gar-

Life-Zones in the Rocky Mountain Region

The reader of scientific papers—such as *Science*, of New York, or the older journal, *Nature*, of London—will remember to have seen from time to time the name of T. D. A. Cockerell, president of the Las Vegas

Great Oil and Gas Wells of the Bartlesville Section

(By a Gazette Staff Correspondent.)

Bartlesville, I. T., Oct. 15.—The Bartlesville oil field, the richest and newest section of the oil fields of Kansas and Indian Territory, has 80 producing oil wells, according to the official report of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company and the Cudahy Oil company on October 1.

Since that date a number of new oil wells, probably 10 in all, have been brought in, so that there are today 90 producing oil wells in this section. Drilling operations are being carried on as speedily as possible, and by the time the new four-inch pipe line of the Indian Territory Illuminating company is completed, which will be within 40 days, there will be fully 100 wells in the Bartlesville field ready to turn their product into the line.

Large Area.

Everything is new in the Bartlesville field. And in that field is included all that section of country roughly embraced by the Osage and the Cherokee nations, a scope of territory 60 miles from north to south and 150 east and west, a section wonderful in the richness and variety of natural resources. Here in this scope of country is included what is admitted at this time to be the most prolific fields of the entire Kansas oil belt, here exist the largest wells that have been opened in the belt; here is found the highest grade of oil in the field, three facts that stand forth and give to Bartlesville a pre-eminence possessed by no other section of this great and wonderful belt. And these statements are not made inadvertently, but are the result of close observation and investigation extending over eight weeks spent in the oil fields.

The geological formation, the necessary depth, the grade of the oil, these are considerations that make the Bartlesville oil the most sought after product in the entire field. And it is the most prized oil to be had today in any field west of the Mississippi and east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the high grade product of the Pennsylvania field.

In a Good Spot.

But as to the location of this oil field. Take a good map of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory and put your finger on the 96th meridian; follow it from the Kansas state line south until it crosses the northern boundary of the Creek nation and within half a mile of this line you have the proved oil belt of the Bartlesville field. The belt as demonstrated by actual production is 58 miles long from the Kansas line on the north to the Creek nation line on the south. The prospectors have proceeded with caution in their work and have clung tenaciously to north and south line in carrying forward their development work; so that at the present time the proved oil field of Indian and Oklahoma territories lies within half a mile on each side of the 96th meridian.

Undoubtedly the oil belt is much wider than this; but operations in the past, have been conducted with a cautiousness which has held back the field. Leases can be had readily at the present time from the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company, which has the entire Osage nation, comprising 1,800,000 acres, under lease. This company has divided the land along the east side of the nation into three tiers of "lots" as they are called. Each lot is half a mile north and south and from three to four miles east and west, so that there are 116 lots between the south Kansas line and the south boundary of the Osage nation in each of the three tiers. The first tier of lots along the 96th meridian can be had for \$3 an acre, the second tier at \$2 an acre and the third at \$1 an acre. Beyond these and to the west is a vast expanse embracing many hundred thousand acres which is open to leasing but on which no price has been set.

East of the 96th meridian lies the Cherokee nation and the lands of the five civilized tribes. The government is just allotting these lands to the civilized Indians, and until the deeds are approved by the government there will be a little delay in securing working leases in perfect title. However, as the last land filed on was September 30, it is now merely a matter of settling the allotments according to the dates of filing when deeds will be issued to the Indians who will in turn proceed to lease according to law to the white men. Within a few weeks everything will be on in full force in the Bartlesville section, and the interest and excitement will continue to grow as the government approves of the filings of the Indians. It may be explained at this point that the government permits every Indian, man, woman, and child, to file on 160 acres of land within the Indian Territory. After these filings are made, the government looks them over and issues deeds to the earliest filer. The Indians are beginning to receive their deeds from the government and are in turn leasing their grounds to the white man in short order.

A Bit of History.

The history of oil in the territories runs back to 1885 when William Johnson, F. M. Overlie, George G. Keefer, D. W. Lipe, C. C. Lipe, Robert B. Ross, Jesse Cochran, W. B. Carey and others, 13 in all, took up 208,000 acres of land comprising 325 square miles of territory in the Cherokee nation, under the law allowing one citizen to lease one mile square. This ground was subsequently sub-let to the Cudahy Oil company of Chicago, which concern entered the field in February, 1886, and sank its first test well on the banks of the Caney river, just north of the old town of Bartlesville. The experiment was a decided success, as it resulted in opening a well which yielded 50 barrels a day and opened a new oil field 125 miles south of anything that had been opened up to that date in the Kansas field. But in 1888 what was known as the Curtis act was passed by congress annulling the old tribal laws of the five civilized nations under which the leases had been granted. Consequently the Cudahy company proceeded with caution for a few months and then practically abandoned the field. Therefore, what promised to become a good oil field was nipped in the bud and everything lay quiescent until the summer of 1902.

Got a Big Lease.

At the time that the Cudahy company was beginning its operations in the Cherokee nation some citizens of Bartlesville obtained a lease on the entire Osage nation, comprising 1,800,000 acres in all, and formed the Phoenix Oil company. Later this concern sub-let a tract 6x10 miles to the Osage Oil company which was incorporated in the summer of 1896. A test well was put down 2½ miles north of the present town of Bartlesville, which marked the removal of the base of operations into the Osage nation, and here as well as on the other side of the dividing meridian line, oil was found and in paying quantities, and since that time 11 holes have been drilled in and of the 11 in all only one has been dry.

The next work to be done was by the Almeda Oil company of St. Louis, and elsewhere which entered the field and commenced operations on block 40, four miles south of the eight wells of the Phoenix company, the result of which was startling. The Almeda company brought in its first well August 1, 1902, with a production of 350 barrels a day. This touched off the excitement again, particularly in view of the fact that the Almeda company opened the oil sand drilling with a five-inch bit, so that when the five-inch casing was inserted in the well the oil came up with such a rush that it was both impossible and unnecessary to insert the customary tubing, and for 14 months the oil has been flowing steadily upward through nothing but a five-inch casing and is making 50 barrels a day or better at this time. The company has opened eight wells in all, five of which are flowing naturally and three pumping.

A Good Flower.

The next effort of the Cudahy company was in the spring of the present year when the Johnson No. 2 was sunk near the first well and proved to be a good flower. It is now averaging 25 barrels a day every day of the month and is one of the steadiest wells in the field. In view of the money which the Cudahy company had expended on its leases in 1886 and the attempt that had been made in good faith to develop the ground, the United States government approved a lease on what is known as section 12 in the Cherokee nation on which the town of Bartlesville was located, the Cudahys being given the oil rights under the town. However, the company has confined its operations entirely to the open land on the west side of the town and has drilled 18 producing wells, all of which are making a good production. In addition, three drilling rigs are kept in constant operation proving up the territory. The production of the Cudahys is easily 1,000 barrels a day out of the 18 wells as several of them are making better than 100 barrels every 24 hours. Of course, no absolute report can be made until the wells are connected with the pipe line of the Indian Territory Illuminating company, which is building four-inch line from the southern terminus of the Standard line at Caney, Kansas, to the center of the Bartlesville field. This line will be completed in 40 days' time when a decided boom will be launched in this promising field.

An Inspiring Sight.

One of the inspiring sights to the visitor first going to Bartlesville is to see a row of a dozen or more derricks strung along the west side of the railroad track all of which mark the site of oil wells that are earning for their owner anywhere from \$25 to \$100 a day apace. That is making money; but it is just the way the money is being made in the Kansas-Indian Territory oil fields. The operations of the Cudahy company are the largest and in fact the only operations that are being conducted on the Cherokee side of the 96th meridian for the reason cited above in relation to titles. However, the government is issuing deeds to the Indians as fast as this can be properly done and the Indians in turn are leasing to the white man.

After this general statement of the field, one may ask what are the dimensions of the proved oil trends? The Cudahy company has opened up one of the best if not the best oil pool south of the Kansas line. In discussing the Bartlesville field it is necessary to constantly hold in mind the fact that at present the 96th meridian marks an arbitrary boundary between the Osage country on the west and the Cherokee country on the east of this line still in control of the government. When the operations of the Cudahys are recited, the whole story of the Cherokee country has been told; but coming into the Osage territory it is another tale. The entire Osage nation is now under lease to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company for 1896.

The other development work being done in the Osage nation under lease from the Indian Territory Illuminating company is upon lot 232, by Senator A. F. Fancher, who has brought in one well, and on lot 233, where Messrs. Barnsdale and Glenn have brought in three wells and have a fourth one about to come in. This development work is up against the Kansas line south of Jonesborough. The Indian Territory company is officered by H. V. Foster of New York, president; D. E. Frost, secretary and treasurer; and M. F. Stillwell, manager.

Immediat Market.

By the above it will be seen that there is a great deal more development work in progress and being accomplished than is generally supposed. All of the above is in the Osage nation where leases are to be had at the present time with perfect title. In the Cherokee nation the development is not so far along and is confined to what the Cudahy company has done. This concern has 18 wells already and is drilling as fast as possible with three standard rigs in the field.

Work has been hampered somewhat in the Bartlesville section through lack of a market, but this will be speedily corrected as the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company is engaged at the present time running a four-inch steel pipe line from the Kansas line about two miles west of Caney, lot 23 near Bartlesville. This line will cost with laterals \$750,000 and will be completed in 40 days when an immediate market will be furnished, as it will tend in measure to open up an entirely new section of country. If the well comes in strong, there will be a rush to the new field, but if it is a dry hole it will hardly stop development work as the Pawhuska section is in direct line with the Chautauqua trend in southern Kansas.

Important Wells.

The most important development of the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company is on lot 32 where they have opened nine wells. On lot 33 Messrs. Kinser and some contractors for a few months and then practically abandoned the field. Therefore, what promised to become a good oil field was nipped in the bud and everything lay quiescent until the summer of 1902.

Gas Fields.

The gas resources of Bartlesville are still in their infancy, although enough development has been done to indicate

that one of the greatest deposits of natural gas in the entire Kansas-Indian Territory oil and gas belt lies immediately adjacent to Bartlesville. The first gas well was opened on lot 36 and yielded 10,000,000 cubic feet a day. A second well yielding between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 feet a day was opened later, and each succeeding well sunk in the vicinity of the above wells brings in gas, so that it is safe to say that a field six miles square has been opened with a yield of 50,000,000 cubic feet a day. The static pressure of the gas is in well No. 1 on lot 37, where the gauge shows 500 pounds to the square inch.

The static pressure of the Bartlesville gas wells is 500 pounds to the square inch, being the greatest pressure in the entire belt. This is a most important point as it is of great value in indicating the volume of the flow and the amount of the gas deposit. The largest gas well is on lot 37, which yields 9,648,000 cubic feet a day, according to the official gauge. The next largest is No. 2 on lot 36 which yields 8,980,000 cubic feet, and the third, No. 1 on lot 36, which yields 8,000,000. These measurements are official and mean much more than the haphazard estimates of the oil wells in other portions of the belt. The Bartlesville gas field extends in reality from the Kansas line down to the Creek line, a distance of 58 miles, although the developed field is close to Bartlesville.

Industries at Bartlesville.

The Bartlesville Gas & Oil company is capitalized at \$30,000 and gets its gas from the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company from its Osage fields. The gas sand is opened at about 1,300 feet, being the greatest depth at which gas is found in the entire oil and gas belt. This is an important consideration also, as it has much to do with the permanency of the deposit. The Bartlesville Vitrified Brick company is an important industry that is using the gas of this section and is turning out 50,000 common brick daily. The company is figuring on installing a number of down-draught kilns for vitrified brick and later machinery for pressed brick. The American Well & Prospecting company is installing a plant at Bartlesville to manufacture oil well supplies and is building up a good trade. The National Supply company, the Oil Well Supply company, the Crystal Ice company and the Glass factory which has just been secured are the leading industries of Bartlesville. The town has a population of 2,500 souls, a good city government, council and municipal officers, and is growing at a rate that is truly remarkable.

Geology.

The geological formation of the Bartlesville section is the same as elsewhere throughout the Kansas field, being an intermixture of limestone and shales with the gas and oil sands in the shales. The Oswego lime is found in this field at a depth of 900 feet, which makes it 200 feet below tide water as the elevation of Bartlesville is but 700 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. This formation outcrops at Chelsea and Oswego, 60 miles east. Below the Oswego lime comes the Cherokee shale, so named because it outcrops in the Cherokee nation and is a distinguishing feature of the country south of the Kansas line. The Cherokee shale is about 500 feet thick and carries the oil and gas sands. There are three oil sands in the Bartlesville field, one of which only is pay. The first is found at 930 feet, the second at 1,100 feet, and the third at 1,335 to 1,355 feet. It is the latter that is so richly productive in the Bartlesville field. What has been called a fourth sand has been opened on lot 44 at 1,800 feet but it is in reality the third sand and the greater depth is accounted for by the fact that the well on lot 44 was sunk on top of a hill 250 feet above the surrounding country. The oil sand which yields in the Bartlesville field is from 5 feet to 125 feet thick with an average thickness of 25 to 40 feet. The shallowest wells are up against the Kansas line where on block 233 they get oil at 1,020 feet and the bottom of the pay sand at 1,050 feet, and as one proceeds southward the depth of the wells increases until a few miles above the Creek line when the formation begins to tip up again. This makes an important consideration for the Bartlesville field as the underground formation is apparently one vast basin the deepest point of which is about five or six miles south of Bartlesville. The oil seems to have collected in great abundance in this basin, which accounts for the greater flow of the Bartlesville wells over those of any other section. The Bartlesville field is conceded to be the most promising field of the entire series according to the development work done up to this time. What future development work will bring forth cannot be predicted although a very bright future is before the entire Kansas-Indian Territory and Oklahoma territory oil fields.

The other development work being done in the Osage nation under lease from the Indian Territory Illuminating company is upon lot 232, by Senator A. F. Fancher, who has brought in one well, and on lot 233, where Messrs. Barnsdale and Glenn have brought in three wells and have a fourth one about to come in. This development work is up against the Kansas line south of Jonesborough. The Indian Territory company is officered by H. V. Foster of New York, president; D. E. Frost, secretary and treasurer; and M. F. Stillwell, manager.

Immediat Market.

By the above it will be seen that there is a great deal more development work in progress and being accomplished than is generally supposed. All of the above is in the Osage nation where leases are to be had at the present time with perfect title. In the Cherokee nation the development is not so far along and is confined to what the Cudahy company has done. This concern has 18 wells already and is drilling as fast as possible with three standard rigs in the field.

After this general statement of the field, one may ask what are the dimensions of the proved oil trends? The Cudahy company has opened up one of the best if not the best oil pool south of the Kansas line. In discussing the Bartlesville field it is necessary to constantly hold in mind the fact that at present the 96th meridian marks an arbitrary boundary between the Osage country on the west and the Cherokee country on the east of this line still in control of the government. When the operations of the Cudahys are recited, the whole story of the Cherokee country has been told; but coming into the Osage territory it is another tale. The entire Osage nation is now under lease to the Indian Territory Illuminating Oil company for 1896.

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